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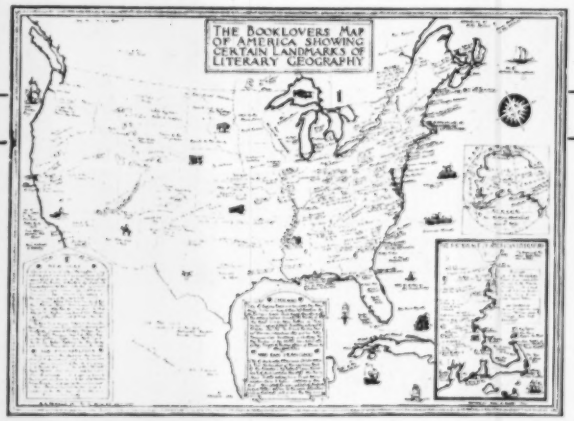

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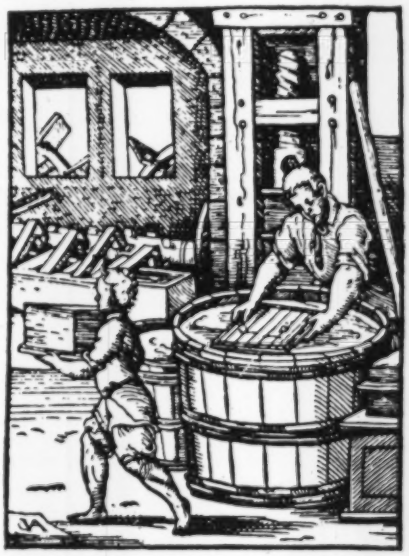

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Libraries Of Australia And New Zealand

By RALPH MUNN

Director, Carnegie Library and Carnegie Library School, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN THE WIDESPREAD establishment of free public libraries, Australia ranks below most of the other English-speaking countries. The great domed reading room in Melbourne, and the treasures of the Mitchell Library in Sydney serve to emphasize the scarcity and poverty of public libraries outside a few favored centers.

To understand library conditions in Australia one must know something of the country itself. Australia is frequently described as a land of great distances and empty spaces. In area it is almost precisely the size of the United States, but its population is no larger than that of Ohio.

The smallness of population is aggravated by the massing of 45 per cent of the people in the five mainland capitals. Sydney ranks with Detroit in size, and Melbourne with Cleveland. Brisbane and Adelaide are larger than Toledo, and Perth ranks with Dayton. Only about three and one-half millions are left in all the rest of the continent, and settlement is so scattered that 14,000 children can be taught only by correspondence.

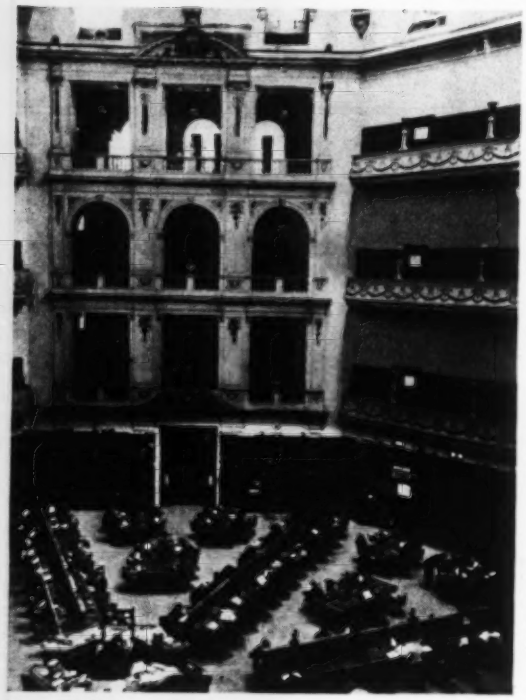
During the early days of settlement, the difficulties caused by the long distances could be overcome only by the state governments. Private initiative failed in the building of railroads and was supplanted by the state. Only the state could finance telegraph and telephone lines and these became government monopolies. With children scattered over vast areas, it was the state which established schools and today the local community has virtually no control of public education.

In the early days it was only the state governments which could establish and finance public libraries. Victoria assumed this function in 1853, and others followed until there was a state library in each of the six capitals. These six libraries are all called "public libraries," and to most Australians that term means a state reference library located in the capital city and comparable with the type of state institutions which we know at Albany and Harrisburg.

Along with the establishment of these state libraries came the widespread founding of hundreds of local libraries by literary and mechanics' institutes, which are semi-private in character and open to subscribers only.

To this day the state libraries and the institutes comprise the Australian library system. The few tax-supported, free municipal libraries are exceptions to the system.

Queensland and Tasmania have failed to support their state libraries, but the remaining four are highly creditable, and have been developed somewhat in proportion to the size and wealth of their states. Those of New South Wales and Victoria are naturally far in the lead, and can properly claim high rank as reference libraries. In the extent and richness of their collections they probably excel all of our state libraries, except The New York State Library. The Public Library of New South Wales is particularly noteworthy because of its Mitchell Library, a well endowed collection of Australiana which contains many priceless documents. Western and South Australia, each with less than 600,000 inhabitants, have state library facilities which are fairly adequate. In New South Wales and Victoria Extension features such as travelling libraries and service to individual country borrowers have been highly developed; Western Australia does as much as its resources permit, and in South Australia an institutes association gives exten-



Interior Of Reading Room, Public Library Of Victoria, Melbourne. Room Is 114 Feet Wide And Dome Rises 114 Feet From Floor

sion service. In Victoria, the state library also maintains a small lending branch which is used by the people of Melbourne in the absence of a municipal library.

The Commonwealth Library at the new capital city of Canberra now serves principally as an aid to parliament. It is building up strong collections of Australiana and general reference, however, and its development as a research and bibliographical center for all of Australia is planned along the lines followed by our own Library of Congress.

The institutes are comparable with the old type of mercantile or apprentice's subscription library which has practically disappeared in this country and Great Britain. They have persisted in Australia, however, and today they are almost the only type of local lending library. The great cities of Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth, with 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants, have no municipal libraries whatever and depend entirely upon the institutes for book borrowing. With rare exceptions, the smaller cities have only the institutes.

Under this type of library system, circulation figures are almost negligible from our viewpoint, and fiction usually comprises about 95 per cent of the issues. The institutes are almost wholly dependent upon subscription fees, and the easiest and cheapest way to attract subscribers is to stock the more sensational novels. "The institutes must give their subscribers the tripe they want or lose their fees," was the explanation of one trustee. Many of the institutes have no recent non-fiction except as they receive travelling boxes of books from the state library.

With a few notable exceptions, reference facilities are almost entirely lacking in the institutes, the 1885 edition of the *Britannica* being the one tool which was commonly found. "The tastes of our subscribers run to light novels, and we cannot afford a later encyclopedia," was a typical explanation.

The Australian system makes no place for children's work. It quite obviously does not belong in the state reference libraries, and it cannot be made a self-supporting function of the institutes. Sydney and Prahran, the best of the few free municipal libraries, are doing as much as their resources permit and are proving that the children will respond to good service.

The universities of Australia do not appear to regard the development of their libraries as such a vital factor in their progress as do the best universities of this country. It cannot be said, however, that any Australian university has built a palatial sports stadium before erecting a library.

The prevailing method of teaching is by textbook and lecture, with less emphasis upon extensive collateral reading. Some of the younger professors state that it is the lack of adequate library facilities which forces the retention of this method.

In general, the councils of professors exercise such a rigid control over library policies that the librarian becomes little more than a technician. Book funds are not only apportioned by the professors but they select all purchases within their fields, the librarian being allowed to buy only a few of the general reference books. Departmental libraries and the division of funds between books and periodicals are subjects which agitate university librarians in Australia fully as much as in this country.

The efficiency of the school library depends upon the willingness of the local community to raise money for it, as no support is given from regular educational funds. There are no school librarians, except as a teacher is allowed to devote some of her time to the library.

Among the lessons which American librarians can learn from Australia's experience is the danger of looking exclusively to the state for library development and maintenance. Now that municipal revenues are shrinking, many of our librarians are looking hopefully toward the state's coffers. Perhaps an acceptable system of minimum support from the state can be devised, but it will be dearly bought if it results in the withering blight which follows too great a degree of centralization. From 1876 to 1929 American libraries prospered as a result of local interest, initiative, and pride; lack of these elements in Australia resulted in relative stagnation.

Any librarian who is not convinced of the unhealthful influence of civil service may learn something from its operation in some of the Australian libraries. Entering at sixteen as an apprentice, the boy follows a goose-step parade which will eventually place him in the chief librarian's chair provided he does not become discouraged and leave before his turn arrives. Inbreeding to a dangerous degree, and a deadening lack of incentive are the results.

We in this country have been calling for more men in the profession, and we no doubt do need more and better men. Some of the Australian state libraries, however, show the unhappy result of a complete male staff—men as desk assistants and catalogers who earn far too little to keep their families in circumstances befitting professional workers. A salary which places a few luxuries within reach of an unmarried woman may keep a man and his family so close to the poverty line as to destroy their sense of well-being.

There are no library schools in Australia and there is not sufficient demand for trained librarians to absorb graduates. The Public Library of New South Wales has devised a formal scheme of staff training and examinations, and Victoria and the Commonwealth Library are not far behind. In other libraries, the apprentice system prevails. Salaries are low, even when compared with depression salaries in the United States.

The Australian library system, comprising two widely dissimilar parts, does not lend itself to the development of library associations. The state and university library staffs include trained librarians who are interested in technical, bibliographical and other professional subjects. The institute librarians are usually without training, but are often not without jealousy and ill-will toward their more professional brethren. The combination of these two elements has not been solved, and the only existing state associations are those which are dominated by the institutes. The Australian Library Association attempts to represent the commonwealth as a whole, but at present it has little influence.

The social life which adds so much to staff morale and cohesiveness in the United States is entirely lacking in Australia. Individual friendships no doubt exist within the staffs, but there are no library clubs or staff associations in the large cities. The wives of men who have worked at adjacent desks for years may never have met each other.

The great distances and the sparsity of settlement present real difficulties in taking book service throughout Australia, but it is only custom which makes the people of the great cities willing to go without properly developed free lending libraries. Sydney and Hobart are the only capitals which give any support toward library service; the other cities appear satisfied to look to the state reference library and the institutes.

The absence of free lending libraries and the admittedly wretched service of most of the institutes, makes Australians keen to claim that they buy and rent more books than people of other countries. Lacking statistical proof, I can only state that my observation does not support this claim.

New Zealand

To the average American, New Zealand is simply two small dots which appear on the map along the east coast of Australia. When the American arrives in New Zealand he finds that 1,200 miles of the stormy Tasman Sea separate that country from Australia, and that in some of their ways of thinking the two countries are even more widely apart. Above all, the New Zealander wants you to know that his country is a British Dominion, and in no way under Australia's rule. Some of my New Zealand friends will even resent this account of their libraries being tacked on, as though by afterthought, to the longer description of Australia.

The people of Australia are Australians; the people of New Zealand are British. Even though one's father and grandfather were born in New Zealand, he speaks of Britain as "Home." To go home for a visit the New Zealander will save and sacrifice with almost as much devotion as the Mohammedan strives to make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Being British, the early New Zealanders imported the British type of library, but unfortunately they have not kept pace with Britain's progress in making their libraries entirely free and in organizing rural service.

The typical public library in New Zealand is owned, controlled and financed by the municipality through its city council. It developed first as a reference library, and there is still a tendency to put a large proportion of the non-fiction in the reference section. When a lending division was first added it contained almost nothing but fiction. Travel and biography were later added and now the better libraries are striving to give their borrowers a fair selection in all fields. The reference use of this typical public library is entirely free to all residents, its cost being met from taxes. To borrow for home reading, however, one must become a subscriber at an average fee of ten shillings per year ($2.50 at normal exchange; about one-half the average fee of the Australian institutes which have no tax support). Subscriptions to children are usually less, frequently one-fourth of the adult fee.

To make the library free for borrowing is the desire of New Zealand librarians; city councils and taxpayers will require years of urging, although Auckland and Christchurch have recently made borrowing free for children. To allow the free use of non-fiction will perhaps be the next step. Dunedin and Timaru, which occupy buildings given by Andrew Carnegie, are entirely free in all departments.

Except for this subscription charge to borrowers, several New Zealand libraries can safely invite comparison with those of Britain and America. The Auckland and Wellington systems present central libraries containing all of the usual departments, extensive branch facilities, and cooperation with the schools. Christchurch, an exception to the rule of municipal operation, is served by an endowed library controlled by the university. Dunedin's free Carnegie library might be mistaken for one in the United States, except that its splendid reference collection so far overshadows the poor lending division.

Outside these four main cities conditions vary greatly, ranging from Timaru's fine free library to others which bring their communities no credit.

Rural service is the greatest need, and fortunately New Zealand does not have the enormous distances which must be faced in Australia. The extreme length of the two islands is about 1,000 miles and the width

is seldom over 150 miles. The total population is 1,536,964, most of which is so located that it could be served by regional libraries which might operate from each of the fourteen larger cities.

The General Assembly Library, Wellington, now serves parliament almost exclusively, but it could easily be expanded to become a national library which would coordinate and aid the regional agencies. The Alexander Turnbull Library, comprising a magnificent collection of 60,000 volumes, includes South Seas material, English literature, and a general library. It has been given to the Dominion and should be combined with the General Assembly collection to make a national library.

University colleges in each of the four main cities are somewhat loosely organized to form the University of New Zealand. Their libraries have been sadly neglected, but under the incentive of Carnegie Corporation grants they are now entering a period of growth and general improvement.

New Zealand appears far more promising as a field of library development than Australia, partly because the problems of distances and sparsity of settlement do not loom so large. More important, however, is the fact that New Zealanders are accustomed to wrestle with library problems in their own municipal councils, where local initiative and pride have their innings. New Zealanders are already library-conscious, at least to the extent of Canadians, perhaps more so. Leadership and professional ties are also more closely knit than in Australia. The chief librarians of the three largest cities were brought over from Great Britain and have since travelled in the United States as Carnegie visitors. Librarians of the four university colleges have recently studied in this country or Britain under Carnegie grants. Since 1931, ten librarians who occupy key positions in New Zealand have come to the United States under these grants for study or travel and most of them have gone on to England. In a small country, the influence of these people, through their library association, will be most helpful in developing necessary improvements.

Cartoon By R. Morawski

"CAN I SEE THAT ONE?"

Two Conventions For One Trustee[1]

By FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN

Secretary, Board of Trustees, Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library

SINCE WE LAST MET I became an observer officially for this Board, if not its spokesman, in two gatherings of people who live and move and have their being in libraries, the cream of a profession that I have come to admire affectionately, because I have lived about two weeks among them, in the American Library Association Conference in Montreal in June and the New York State Library Association at Lake Mohonk in September. After about fifteen years' service here with this honourable Board, I had quite come to a complex that meant I knew something about public libraries. Now, I shrink from presuming to tell with any adequacy of expression what are the potential powers of a public library conceived with any notion of its immense range of influence in education, culture in the arts and sciences, and even of religion. Leaving a workaday world with its more or less gross pursuits, I found myself in each instance transported into a world which, while it thinks of mundane things, is rightly more concerned with spiritual values as they may be seen in the activities of mankind everywhere. And now standing here reflecting upon the visions I have been privileged to enjoy, I not only fear to attempt a proper painting of the scenes portrayed for want of time and my capacity to have digested all of the feasts offered for intellect and ambition and civic pride, but to speak of these things here in a place accustomed to expeditious meetings made generally as brief and cursory as the human mind could decently contrive. In our generosity we give the public of Brooklyn one fleeting hour per month to pass almost solely upon trifles about trade and maintenance accounts with rarely a thought about aspirations of the human heart and mind that can find a measurable though limited satisfaction in library service. One comes back home from these conferences feeling that our potential powers are a constant challenge to our trust relations to keep pace with the common experience that appears to be abroad in the world of books and libraries. Here, I feel is in all consistency a test of our trustworthiness just as much as in some fiduciary problems that we have contemplated.

Skip along with me, I beg of you, over the peaks of interest that I from the Trustee viewpoint saw. At the outset, in Montreal, a program of high quality and tone marked the opening of the convention when the A.L.A. was welcomed to Montreal by Dr. Charles F. Martin, dean of the faculty of medicine at McGill University. He spoke of the stimulus that came to Montreal after an A.L.A. conference in 1900 when there was no public library there. But a direct result was the realization of a civic library by 1902. He also deftly drew the contrast between merely owning a collection of books and the necessary postulate of education on that account. Their use and appreciation make all the difference in the world and lead on ultimately to making the community library conscious. Then Miss Countryman, who is librarian at Minneapolis and was then President of the A.L.A., responded with an address that most reasonably and naturally and gracefully extolled the ideals of library service to the spiritual world beyond those of the scientific world. And so it went on through a week's program ever presenting things of culture, education, and social well-being—all growing in direct proportion to the needs of the people and their distress in times of depression. To reports of these things I must simply beg leave merely to refer you.

From the Council of the A.L.A. comes to Trustees this request in regard to shortage of books, increased demand and decreased income: they are urged to call this acute situation to the attention of appropriating bodies urging them more adequately to provide funds for books without related curtailment of personnel which is equally necessary for effective service.

The program had a special place for Trustees. Unfortunately, only relatively few appeared. Yet, from New York Public Library we found Dr. John H. Finley present and also a speaker. Out of the wealth of his culture and experience we heard a glorious tribute to the function of a library and he praised books as the great benefactions to mankind. Said he: "Men like Shakespeare have created the greatest spiritual happiness and many believe that this great author's work is greater than that of men like Pasteur who have done much to alleviate pain." By the written word, he said, man has gotten forward and without the library of the printed word no amount of skill in other media would have got the world very far. He alluded happily, too, to the day when adult education would reach every man and woman in every state and province. Showing the value of library agency in transmitting culture, he graciously acknowledged how women are the chief transmitters of culture in America. At the Trustees' section we heard how librarians are not mere guardians of the tombs of the royal race of authors lying in a mausoleum; but that they are rather guides of living souls seeking the light. This same section also stimulated other thoughts: on budget, as to which a keen realization of our opportunity and our trust would prompt us to stand up courageously for all the interests of the library; on book-stock, by letting the public know what is coming of it and that the

[1] Report presented to Brooklyn Board of Trustees, November 16, 1934.

situation is at times acute. Trustees were urged to help in state and national plans of library service because we can ill afford to be self-sufficient. Occasionally legislation is needed and cooperation is prerequisite. We are ever on the battle line against ignorance. Standards of approval grow up easily out of cooperative service and make for anticipation of controverted questions. Endowments are grand and glorious sometimes—but they often connote difficulty because of their specific ends and limitations.

Personally grown up in a medical atmosphere, I was amused to hear something about germs and infections through books. Surely you will be interested in an experiment at Yonkers where tests showed negative results; or, rather, no foci of infection. Johns Hopkins made the same tests and had similar results.

A speaker at another session told of the genesis in establishing public libraries wherein the order of importance is to find first—Books; second—Brains; and third—Bricks. On that basis, one might be deluded if one thought one had had gifts of libraries where only bricks were furnished.

I would not have you think that I emphasize unduly spiritual or cultural worlds built up in libraries. Utility is an immense field of its possibilities. Indeed, Miss Jennie Flexner (New York Public Library) likened a library to a public utility. Said she: "The supply of water and light are regulated, safeguarded and kept pure. . . . It is harder to furnish a city adequately with books than with water. There are engineers who know all about water-supply. But we who would and should draw the specifications for book supply are still not sure of our way. The idea of the public library as a public utility, however, is provocative and full of implications for development."

Of course, there was talk of Federal aid and agencies. They are not unmixed blessings. There were special library groups, agricultural, legal, art reference, library schools, research and reference libraries, bibliographical, adult educational, business, cataloging, hospital libraries, engineering, public documents, and so on *ad infinitum* almost. I saw a great Chinese collection at McGill University—and users, too.

I came across an A.L.A. Retirement Plan, also. Suffice it to say that I know our staff, like others, is interested in this subject. We might have had this boon for our people had not a monster of official deficiency been enthroned in City Hall years ago. I do not speak of the plan's merit. It suggests something worth while thinking about.

Trustees seem to have been the earnest object of librarians' solicitude. I find them referred to as "august" and what not. I take it as a genteel reminder that Trustees generally may be out of touch with the empires of souls and thought and persons and cultural facilities they fancy they may be ruling: when, perhaps, for the most part they may be blissfully unaware of their full duty and responsibility. The A.L.A. has marshalled "Ten Reasons Why Trustees Should Join the A.L.A." They strike me as convincing, though a couple suffice. In the State Conference, the same prayer seems to be upon the lips of those who understand and speak up with gracious tact.

The State Conference at Mohonk carried on in the main quite similarly, though on the reduced scale. The percentage of Trustees there was smaller. In panel discussions, I heard our esteemed Chief Librarian, among others, discuss intellectual functions of the Library on Scholarship, Censorship and Leadership. The New Recreation and New Leisure, as they are called, were also upon another occasion considered by studious minds. Both subjects drew goodly audiences who sat in rapt attention as if listening to experts testify to their observations and experiences. Authors and critics of arts and drama were also present as if to show something of their reality and to add a delicious zest to the meaning of books and their content. Round-tables galore are held in these meetings. The gratifying note I make of them is that with goodly representation at each meeting from our staff association, they attended with evident zeal and yearning for personal improvement in their own desire to be more serviceable. Their *ésprit de corps* was very apparent and their loyalty to one another and to our institution here might well be deemed gratifying. At Mohonk, "Brooklyn" put on a little play to add a merry note to an evening's joy.

This last line refreshes my recollection of an event referred to at Montreal. A library at Marquette, Michigan, dramatized its needs with reference somehow to things ancient, modern, and future. There had been threats of a closing of the Library: so pointed acts were played. The future libraries were regimented and led by a colonel. Eventually, a mayor yielded, and the library won.

The discussions about adult education are especially intriguing. They clearly showed possible service worthy of emulation. It indicates how the library becomes the complement of the school in rounding out a full development of human aspirations for knowledge. From New York Public Library alone, we learn how as a bi-product of depression souls filled with avocational, as well as vocational, aspirations have striven to acquire new capacities. Wherefore, they delve deep and at length into reference works of all kinds, especially in technical subjects. There we see another and an acute or prominent feature of the so-called new recreation or new leisure. We can ourselves bear witness to the same spirit right here in Brooklyn.

Books and equipment and various commercial exhibits trail along with these conventions. Happily among them I saw some of the work of our esteemed colleague of many years who has been called to his eternal reward in what Mr. R. R. Bowker, of happy and inspiring memory, meant not only to us but to the library world particularly. His JOURNAL has a prominent place. His word and guidance in things appertaining to libraries and culture are gone and so we must limp along as best we can, inspired by his life's monument more lasting than brass.

Another personal note, if you please! At Montreal, I came in contact with a grand character in the person of John T. Vance, Law Librarian at the Library

of Congress in Washington. He enjoys a rare distinction. Two months later, at the American Bar Association meeting in Milwaukee, I met him again. He remembered me as of the Brooklyn Public Library. He saw to it there that I was invited as a special guest to a luncheon of the "Friends of the Law Library of Congress" and that I should have a seat of honor at the dais. I had heard him preside in Montreal at an event to which had come two great members of the Canadian judiciary to grace the occasion with dignity and erudition.

These meetings were worth while. If to appreciate what they stand for and how we may profit for the public good in Brooklyn, let us have a campaign of study and become a cogent part in the making of library standards. In these meetings, thoughtful people are not merely lifting themselves by their bootstraps. They are our fellow-citizens. They are pointing the way to satisfaction of soul aspirations. We must travel some ourselves if we would not delude ourselves in our high and mighty station. Our trust spells many obligations. We have an immense laboratory. Brooklyn expects even from her volunteers a stewardship that is of the noblest and very best!

Libraries In The New Society[1]

By A. A. BERLE, Jr.

City Chamberlain, New York, N. Y.

THERE IS NO POINT in describing to you the problems of the last few years. Every thinking man or woman has been trying to understand them, and many who never thought before have begun to exercise their minds in this field. In view of the direction which these problems have taken, we must realize that it will be several years before we are fairly out of the situation which at present taxes our abilities.

The only way out must entail a remolding of our social institutions. Under these circumstances, an accurate historical perspective is most valuable, for the more a man knows, the less likely he is to be disturbed. The situation now does not differ as much as one might believe from that which occurred after the Napoleonic wars. All through the 1820's, as during the 1920's, the world was governed by expansion and speculation. It was faced with an economic crisis when England went off the gold standard. Then, as now, the staggering question was, "What shall we do with the unemployed?" The British parliamentary reports are honeycombed with discussion centering around the plight of the farmers. As a result of that period so like our own in many respects came the various reform bills which mark the progress of nineteenth-century England.

Throughout that period, too, fear of dictatorship was paramount. Europe had seen enough of what such government could do to be concerned over the signs of its emergence. Nevertheless, one of the strongest and most stable republics in Europe grew out of the dictatorship of the little Napoleon.

This whole process is really the travail by which men's mental horizons are opened to a set of new ideas. It is a painful process, for to give birth to new social concepts is as painful as to deliver a child. But it is an enlargement which society must suffer.

It is not difficult to see what is likely to happen in consequence. The business man, the politician, the professional classes, all of us must back the change. The stake for the business man is his money; his political future, for the politician; his reputation, for the professional man. A democratic party government is under the special disadvantage when it comes into office that before it begins it must square as many as it can of these conflicting interests.

In acquiring the historical perspective necessary to the understanding of our times, the libraries of today provide the long and constant thread which the monasteries spun through the Dark Ages. Unlike them, however, the modern library is the tool of all, instead of the cloister of the few. It is no longer regimented nor compulsory. In a civilization where propaganda is one of the great industries, the existence of free access to the literary and social documents of both past and present is of vital concern.

In a disintegrating state, we should save two things—music and libraries. Music and books provide beauty that is part of the natural craving of man. The library is the long link with the past—the material from which one can build. One of the great professors at Harvard, Dr. Kuno Francke, was a German. The World War broke his heart, and eventually killed him. He wrote a poem about it, a line of which I often remember in these troublous times:

> "If this is Europe's end, then, great Lord,
> Lead forth my people's spirit now."

A people's spirit is their first source of inspiration, as well as their last line of defense. The first and greatest duty of the libraries, to foster this spirit, is their greatest claim to immortality.

[1] Extracts from paper presented at New York State Library Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

C W A Helps Nebraska To Five New Libraries

By SIBYL B. JARRETT

Librarian, Sutton, Nebraska, Public Library

IN THE midst of depression, the library has served its community by keeping up fighting hope, preserving the faith of the faithful, and preparing the victims of the present to become the heroes of the future. Yet, in this crucial time, our library plant in Nebraska has suffered, as probably no other arm of local government, from lack of funds. But the work has continued, in spite of smaller forces of library workers, fewer new books, and inadequate quarters.

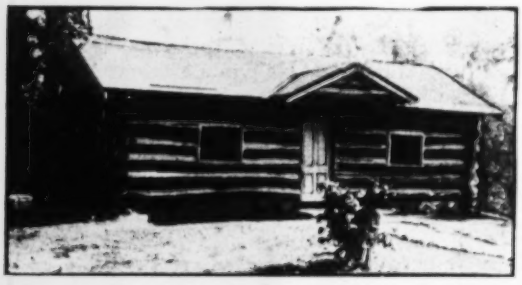
The depression has been hard on libraries, both in increased demands for their services and in restricted resources, yet the depression has borne fruit for, through it, Nebraska has gained five new library buildings—each built by an energetic community with the aid of C W A and P W A funds. The new libraries are at Nehawka, South Sioux City, Beemer, Ulysses and Syracuse. Each of these libraries has an interesting and stimulating story to tell.

Nehawka

Nehawka has one of the most attractive and unusual library buildings in the state. Dedicated the last Sunday in September, with a pageant, "The History of Nehawka," it is a quaint old-fashioned log cabin, made possible through the C W A.

The lot for the Library was donated by a granddaughter of one of the first pioneers. The log cabin measures 16 by 30 feet and is made of peeled red oak logs. On the north-end is a forty-eight-inch fireplace, beautifully made of native red rock. On the mantel is an old clock used by one of the pioneer families. The chimney of the fireplace is so made that later it can be used with a furnace as there is a basement under the entire building. The furniture will be of an old-fashioned-type, some pieces no doubt antiques.

The C W A granted Nehawka $500 for labor and $150 for material. With this there were private donations and the Woman's Club of Nehawka came gallantly to the aid of the new Library. In fact, it was the dauntless effort of the Woman's Club with their many ways and means of raising money, with the free service of labor by the men of the community, that really made the Library possible.



Nehawka's Log Cabin Library

The logs were gotten out gratis, the gas stations donating the gas for trucks to haul them, rocks for the fireplace were gathered, even the wiring for electricity was donated. History of the pioneer families is to be written and placed in the Library for future use. The Library lays claim to 750 books and Mrs. F. B. Lemon, the librarian, says more will be added this fall. For all the years and years to come the Log-Cabin Library of Nehawka will stand as a memorial to the early pioneers and the descendants of those same pioneers who helped to make the library possible.

South Sioux City

The South Sioux City Public Library is a large English style structure of red-tone brick and chocolate mortar with the gold lettering, "Public Library, C W A", on a white background above the front entrance, and opened June 16. The Civil Works Administration has placed a bronze tablet on the south wall of the vestibule bearing this information:

PUBLIC LIBRARY
ERECTION 1933-34

CONSTRUCTED BY CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION, MATERIALS FURNISHED BY THE WOMAN'S CLUB AND THE CITY OF SOUTH SIOUX CITY, NEBRASKA.

The quarter block of grounds have been beautifully landscaped in an informal fashion. The south part of the lower floor is the apartment for clubs. The square club room is floored with inlaid maple in the shaded block design. The wood-work is in ivory and mahogany tones and a light brick fireplace is at the south end. The draperies are of figured Spanish-tile cloth on hinged rods. Thirty-six oak chairs, an oak table, and a piano furnish this room.

Adjoining the club room are a kitchenette and a cloak room for the use of the members of the Woman's Club, the Literary Club and the Arts of Crafts Club, all of whom helped furnish the room. The Library proper is divided into three parts: the junior section, the adult section, and the reference library. The reference shelves have capacity for 7,000 books. The Curtis type of indirect lighting is used throughout the building.

The Library cost $10,000, $2,500 being C W A work. This is now a city library, operated by the

South Sioux City Public Library

city and being paid for by the city. There are 4,500 books in the Library and about 1,800 borrowers. Mrs. Marie Murphy, the librarian, states that from August 7 to September 7, 898 books were loaned. She is confident that they will average about 900 books a month this year. She adds that their oldest reader is a man of 87 years and their youngest is a child of four.

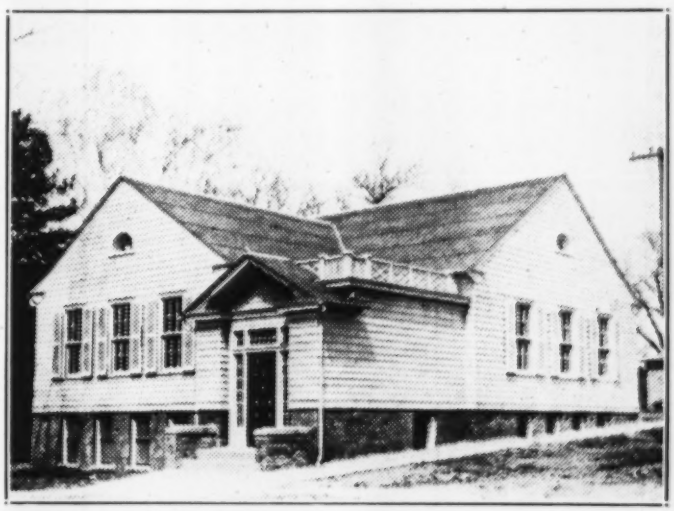
Beemer

The new Library at Beemer is a one-room building located a short distance from highway No. 8, and on a main street. This is a separate building, but was rebuilt from an old office building. They have built-in shelves, coat closets, fuel and cleaning equipment closet, and closets for surplus magazines. The Library was built from C W A funds and city money.

Beemer has over 900 books, the magazines are mostly donated. Mrs. Ben. Martin, librarian, states that they have a record of 128 books being checked out in two hours, which is outstanding for a small town library. They cooperate with the rural teachers to a great extent. Beemer has a loan from the Nebraska Public Library of seventy to eighty books which may be kept three months, then returned and a new shipment is sent out; a splendid arrangement for a small Library with limited funds.

Syracuse

While Syracuse has had a public library since the year 1894, yet they have never had the privilege of enjoying a library building, a permanent home, until this last year, when the C W A helped to make this possible. Last year the long deferred hopes for a new building seemed about to be fulfilled. Application was made for government aid through the P W A, but the application was not granted. Later, the old Congregational Church building and lot was



Right: *Syracuse Public Library Rebuilt From A Church*

suggested, and this suggestion proved a happy one, as the purchase price was found to be reasonable and could be met.

Labor for wrecking the old building, and largely for re-building was furnished under the C W A and Syracuse was to have a new building to show for the many years of careful planning, saving and managing. Government expenditures toward labor and material amounted to $1,908.75.

There are now 4,000 volumes accessible to the public. There is a commodious reading room. The privileges of the Library are absolutely free, except for a nominal charge of five cents per week for a very few of the latest books which are of special interest to some readers. The Library building is large enough and so arranged that it can be used for many civic purposes which do not interfere with its prime object. Anne Seelhoff is the librarian. The Syracuse Woman's Club, the Congregational Church, who made possible the purchase of the site, together with public-spirited citizens all cooperated to the fullest extent and can justly feel proud of the new Library building which was made possible through the C W A, a project which is universally admitted to be one of the most worthy and lasting in the state and one in which public funds were spent wisely and with an adequate return.

It is a significant fact that back of these five C W A libraries, as it is true with all small libraries throughout the nation, the Woman's Club of the town mothered the struggling Library in its early years of infancy. Too much credit can not be given them for their part in establishing and maintaining the Library through the trying immature years, when their efforts alone made it a success.

These New Deal libraries are only the latest step in the steady progress of the library movement in Nebraska. From the time, sixty-three years ago, when the first library was organized in Omaha, the movement to furnish good books to the average citizen has spread through Nebraska until now there are 171 tax-supported libraries and one hundred more which are sponsored by clubs and organizations.

In sixty-eight Nebraska towns stand Carnegie library buildings. Almost always, the Carnegie Library is an outstanding bit of good architecture, a center of civic pride and a real community asset. Thus the Carnegie fund aided the cultural advance of the Cornhusker state materially.

One may well ask: Will the renewed interest in reading and the use of public libraries die down as economic conditions grow better? Is the library merely an escape or haven in times of stress? In the days of long empty hours many a shabbily-dressed man who haunted a library's reading room and spent long hours reading there was no more a loafer than the well-groomed person who spent equal hours toying with first editions of the classics or literature, or some other hobby in books.

"It is to be hoped that the opportunity to increase one's knowledge and skills, to advance one's self in a profession, and to obtain wholesome amusement at low cost, will prove a lasting habit," says one writer. And we must echo his hope. Throughout the depression the public library everywhere, by furnishing good material for reading and study, has helped to keep the people of Nebraska and the nation sane.

Cartoon By R. Morawski

"I DON'T KNOW THE TITLE OR AUTHOR, BUT IT'S ABOUT THAT BIG AND IT ENDS HAPPILY"

Library Of A Remote Mountain Town

By OLA VENABLE TAYLOR

Instigator, Meeker, Colorado, Public Library

THE NAME Meeker might signify "dark bloody ground", but instead it is the name given the town by Mr. John Meeker who was stationed there, by the U. S. Government, to trade with the Indians and govern them. However, he was unable to agree with the red men, was inconsistent of their rights and privileges and was finally assassinated. A series of notable uprisings followed, which led to violence, lawlessness, and later the horrible Meeker Massacre.

The little village of Meeker is beautifully located. It is nestled down in the fertile green valley surrounded on all sides by some of the highest Rocky Ranges. As is true of all communities, large and small, Meeker had newcomers. It was in the year 1930 that a group of college wives and husbands, newly graduated from their various universities or colleges, came to Meeker and located in their separate professions and businesses. They were enamored by the place and its bright interesting people, but they thought the village, situated as it was fifty miles from a railroad and accustomed to nine months of snow, should have a Public Library and Reading Room. The first news of this venture was carried to every household in the town, inviting the ladies to attend a meeting in the parlors of the Meeker Hotel to discuss plans for the Library-To-Be.

Slow Beginning

The most difficult but most favored means of raising funds was that of local talent plays or theatricals of one nature or another. One of the young college groups was trained to take charge of a company who were to produce a play each month. In a few months' time these performances netted sufficient returns to rent one of the old Log Forts which had been built to house the troops in the Indian uprisings but which had not been vacant a day since that time, having been used for residences and business houses. The most desirable of the four, which stand in a row facing the town's main thoroughfare, was available. Bookshelves were made by an able Norwegian cabinet maker and a monthly order of books from an eastern Book House soon had the library well under way.

Hungry minds were eager to borrow new books, to sit at the reading tables on long winter evenings enjoying magazines they otherwise would not have access to. The efforts, however, were not as easy as this narrative pictures; there were many discouraging as well as amusing experiences. Some of these experiences might be of interest. First, in raising funds, the exorbitant sum of thirty dollars was required for the hall in which to give the plays, for erection of a stage, installing footlights and wings of painted scenery. After several weeks of nightly rehearsing (aside from two postponements due to illness of some member of the cast) the director, with the sanction of the troupe, decided that the small sum of 35¢ for admission was insufficient. So 50¢ was agreed upon for all reserved seats, 35¢ for the remainder of seats. One of the leading merchants, a well liked man but an immature gentleman in some respects, announced to all with whom he contacted that neither he nor any member of his family would be present at the coming play, due to the change in prices. The performers hoped they would not have to play to empty seats, for this gentleman had a great influence in the community, but no change was made in the prices. The night came, the curtain went up, the footlights glared, and the actors played to a packed house. The said merchant and family were in the front seats. This family became the warmest friends of the Library and its founders giving not only of their time and hearty support, but also valuable books and a fine collection of steel engravings of an early period which are exhibited in cases from time to time, always attracting wide attention.

The Library Founder Group organized a Woman's Club, making its purpose that of lending support to the Library. Different groups raised funds in various and interesting ways. Printed circulars were sent out to all citizens, in town and country, asking for donations, but were poorly responded to. Members of the Library Board called upon the county Commissioners for a yearly contribution, but to this there was a gruff refusal for several years in succession. Finally, men were elected to this office that favored the Library and the request was generously granted.

Better Times

After three years of earnest effort to keep the Library open, the town again had its yearly election. A request was drawn up and placed before the voters asking for one mill tax from the town and county for Library maintenance. There were enemies, largely in the non-reading element, but the vote carried. Although this was not enough to pay the two librarians now employed and the supply bills, grown to enormous proportions, it was an assurance the Library had not hitherto known and it made possible a swelling of the monthly book list. A few families, who possessed good private libraries, departing for other lands, donated all they had to the now Public Library rather than ship them out on the stage coach, if it was in the winter time, or bus, if in summer. Selections from these large donations were made for the Public Library shelves. One Library friend, living on a ranch a few miles out of town, was a trained librarian and gave generously of her time to classifying the books and training the two librarians.

The Meeker Public Library Established In One Of The Old Log Forts

House Cleaning

There comes a time, in the life of most libraries, when a good house cleaning must be had; particularly if generous donations of a promiscuous order have been showered upon it. One of the male members of the Board was definitely opposed to taking some of his favorites off the shelves. He claimed that Alger, Henty, Swift, Roe, etc., had been the joy of his boyhood days and he wanted his boys to read them also, but he was overruled. The daily circulation grew rapidly and with gratifying proportions, considering the population of town and county.

Nearly ten thousand volumes were now on the shelves and a separate room was devoted to the reference books. The Children's Department, however, was the pride and joy. What delight these little folks displayed with the first new copies of *Pussy-Willow's Naughty Kittens*, Hudson's *Little Boy Lost*, and Andersen's *Fairy Tales*. There were times when it was difficult to supply the juvenile demands. A story hour was planned and the children left their play to come to the Library to hear stories told.

Many tourists visit the Library. A well-known author recently paid a visit and was not only interested in the books but also in the history of the old Fort, the relics of Massacre days and the wide boards inlaid in the floors. "I wonder what these walls would say could they speak", was his parting remark. True it is that many fanciful tales could be woven from the setting and the home of the Library.

In about the tenth year of the Meeker Library an ugly dissension arose that threatened the years of toil and the very establishment itself. It was almost an old fashioned "Feud" and destroyed much that was constructive and progressive, but the Library roots were now too deeply embedded to be pulled out by a petty jealous faction. Those who had worked untiringly were not willing to stand by and permit any undoing and, with the sentiment of the town back of the founders, they won.

During the last year the C.C. boys have used the library a great deal. Each Saturday every available chair was taken. When the summer C.C. Camp moved on, the Captain, who had charge of the boys, paid a special visit to the librarian to say: "It kept many a fellow interested and lightened my responsibilities."

Owing to the unusual tax situation, this Library, as are others, is sadly in need of funds. The only available resources have been incomes from gifts and small bequests. The cut in books and funds have been deplorable. A Book-of-the-Month subscription was donated for a time by the Woman's Club. The meager salaries of the overworked, overtired librarians now border on cruelty. The Library is only open half time, the other half devoted to repairing worn out books, now that there are not sufficient funds to send them to rebinding houses. Yet, never was the demand for good reading, much reading and a comfortable place to retire to, such as the Library, more needed, than in these days of unemployment.

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HAPPY
NEW YEAR

College Curriculum Changes And The College Library[1]

By ROBERT B. DOWNS

Librarian, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

ONE OF THE FEW benefits coming from the current economic depression is the ability it has given us to take a critical view of many things heretofore commonly regarded as sacred and unchangeable.

In the general process of re-examination and reappraisal, educational curricula have come in for searching scrutiny, and in some cases complete overhauling. The traditional curriculum of the liberal arts college in particular has been subjected to widespread questioning and occasionally heavy attack. Of course this is not the first time the liberal arts college has been under fire. In the materialistic nineteen-twenties, for example, we were frequently reminded that the bachelor of arts was not fitted for practical life, and our business leaders urged the introduction of a higher percentage of so-called "practical" courses.

The present re-examination is taking a different direction. The question is now being asked, "Does the college really educate?" If the answer is in the negative, we shall have to revise our ideas on the general arts college as the best agent to provide a broad cultural education. As an indication of the way the wind is blowing, the new study sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching might be cited. This investigation, known as the "Pennsylvania Study," is receiving almost as much publicity as the same Foundation's report on college football issued several years ago, and in many respects its findings are even more sensational. Among the problems considered in the study was the question of the values of a college education insofar as those values can be determined by a variety of objective tests. The tests were given in forty-nine Pennsylvania colleges and universities, over a period of six years, to about 8,600 undergraduates from freshmen to seniors. The conclusion may be summed up in short space. It was found on the average that there was little or no advancement by seniors over freshmen in basic knowledge. For illustration, the typical senior, in the vocabulary test, recognized sixty-one out of one hundred words, as compared with the freshman average of fifty-six, a gain of only five words for four years. The results were similar in general intelligence tests, general culture, science, foreign literature, fine arts, history and social studies, etc. In some instances the seniors actually appeared to know less when they were ready to graduate than on entering as freshmen.

It is recognized and admitted that some of the important gains of a college education are not easily susceptible to tests. Nevertheless, the outcome of the Pennsylvania Study is calculated to make us pause and take stock, wondering how the shortcomings of the college can be corrected. Such stock-taking is going on in higher educational circles everywhere. Among its manifestations are the rapid growth of junior colleges in recent years, the establishment of a number of experimental colleges, and radical changes being made in the curricula of older colleges and universities.

In the present paper I do not propose to attack nor defend the typical arts college of the past. My purpose is rather to sketch briefly a few of the numerous changes and experiments taking place in college curricula throughout the country, and to indicate some possible effects on the college library.

The most marked tendency in higher education, especially for the first two college years, is the growth of survey courses. Such courses are a reaction from the former trend toward extreme specialization. Previously the student was rarely given a complete view of any field, with its relations to other divisions of knowledge. Instead, he studied some limited aspect of a subject taught by a highly trained specialist. The idea now rapidly gaining ground is to introduce students to the whole field, and provide them with a general liberal training through a variety of survey courses, letting specialization come later.

The most famous of these experiments is the New Plan of the University of Chicago now in effect four years. This great university has always evidenced a willingness to pioneer, and its present venture is being watched with keen interest by educators. The Chicago Plan has greatly influenced changes already made or in prospect at other institutions over the country. The general outline of the plan is too well known to make any detailed description necessary. In short, the graduate schools, and senior and junior colleges were abolished, being replaced by the College, four upper divisions—humanities, physical sciences, biological sciences, and social sciences—and the professional schools. The College covers the first two years and is designed for general education. Four orientation courses running through one or two years in the humanities, and physical, biological, and social sciences give the student a wide acquaintance with the basic fields of knowledge and their relationships. With these courses as a background, he may begin to specialize in one of the humanistic or scientific divisions or a professional school.

What part does the library play in this organization? A very vital part and one of major importance in the humanities and social sciences. For each of the four orientation or survey courses, there is a syllabus summarizing the field and containing bibliographies of

[1] Paper read before the College and Reference Section, A. L. A. Regional Conference, Memphis, Tenn., October 18, 1934.

indispensable titles to be read, together with a larger number of optional titles considered less essential. Some significant characteristics of the book collection built up by the University of Chicago library for these courses were described by Dr. A. F. Kuhlman in the *Library Quarterly* for January 1933. He emphasized the collection's newness, pointing out that only 15 per cent of the books listed in the syllabi were published before 1920. Another striking point is the small number of titles. These numbered only ninety-nine indispensable titles for all four survey courses, supplemented by 652 optional titles. A great university is thus saying, in effect, that it is possible to secure an adequate general college education from a library of a few hundred titles. To take care of a student body of 1,500 at Chicago, it is necessary to provide multiple copies, ranging up to ninety-five, of many titles. The total number of volumes in the college collection is about 10,000. Of course students may also draw upon the resources of the large university library when needed, especially in the fields of periodicals and reference books.

The Chicago Plan is perhaps too new to have fully proven itself, but from all indications it is making for better informed and more widely read students than those of the past.

Corresponding for the most part to the Chicago Plan is the General College of the University of Minnesota, covering the freshman and sophomore years. There too, the purpose is to give students an over-view of large fields of knowledge, rather than a number of specialized courses. At Colgate University students are required to complete survey courses in biological, physical, and social sciences, philosophy and religion, fine arts, and literature before beginning their third year. Reorganizations of the curriculum similar to these are in process at the University of North Carolina and Louisiana State University. George Washington University has undergone a reorganization providing for a junior college underlying the senior college and the professional schools. The senior college is in four divisions: languages and literatures, mathematics and physical sciences, natural sciences, and social sciences,—an arrangement resembling that at Chicago. Columbia University has one of the most widely known survey courses, entitled, "Contemporary Civilization," started in 1919. This course now runs through the first two years, serving as an introduction to history, philosophy, and other social sciences. Similar courses are offered at Dartmouth College and Western Reserve University.

The problems presented by all these survey courses for the college library are analogous to those indicated for the University of Chicago: namely, a large number of copies of a limited number of titles; a preponderance of recent books; and, as a result of these two factors, the considerable cost of beginning and maintaining an adequate collection.

Another curriculum revision being tried in many colleges throughout the country is known as the honors plan, or the divisional idea. Among the colleges now working under such a scheme are Princeton, Harvard, and Swarthmore in the East, Chicago and Minnesota in the Middle West, and one or two on the Pacific Coast. The plan has many points in common with the Chicago idea, but in general it has been limited to students of high standing. Swarthmore may be taken as representative of honors work. There, selected students are allowed, during their last two college years, to read for the bachelor's degree in any one of four divisions: social sciences, humanities, mathematics and the natural sciences, or engineering. These students are excused from ordinary examinations and class requirements. At the end of their senior year, they take written and oral examinations given by examiners from other institutions. As might be supposed, honors students do a wide variety of reading, much of it of a specialized nature, while carrying on investigations in many fields. As stated by Mr. Shaw of Swarthmore, "The demands of honors work make necessary the provision of large quantities of source material not usually found in collections maintained for undergraduates." Carried to an extreme, of course, this plan might cause libraries to attempt building up collections of a graduate school character, something the average college library could not afford to do. In any case, there can be no doubt that honors courses require the development of library resources along intensive as well as extensive lines. From all indications more colleges are likely to attempt the honors plan in the future and perhaps adapt it to all students rather than a selected few.

Still another educational development in recent years is the experimental college, of which there are now a considerable number—no two alike. They include Rollins, Southwestern, Antioch, Commonwealth, Stephens, and the Experimental College of the University of Wisconsin, now defunct. The professorship of books of Rollins College has received wide attention, and other experimental colleges, whose general organization I have studied, stress the place of books in the educational process. In fact that may be said for all the plans for curricular changes mentioned in this paper. One is struck throughout by the new emphasis on books and libraries. We all like to think that the college library is the heart of the college, but in actuality it has too often been far in the background. The changes now occurring are a definite challenge to college librarians, not only to supply necessary reading materials, but also to take an active part in supervising and directing student reading. If we make the most of the opportunity presented, librarians may become the most important cogs in the teaching machine.

Old Song.

Sing we all merrily,
Christmas is here.
The day that we love best
Of days in the year.

Bring forth the holly,
The box and the bay,
Deck out our cottage,
For glad Christmas Day.

College Library News, 1933–34*

CONTINUING economic stress has rendered 1933-34, like 1932-33, a year in which the volume of news relating to college and university libraries is relatively scant. The happenings to be recorded are quite up to the normal in significance, however, and warrant the usual summarizing.

Not content to await the development of a national plan for libraries, college librarians and those concerned in their work have been bringing forward proposals designed to leave no appropriate function uncultivated. In their most ambitious form these look to fusing the activities of teachers and librarians; and range from Shores'[1] scheme for a "library arts college" to those in which Allen[2] and Austin[3] advocate the introduction of the professor-librarian and Alexander sets forth his experience as a library-professor[4]. Wilkins' portrayal of "the librarian as colleague"[5] lends scant support to such suggestions; but Wyer's indictment of the college libraries as "backward"[6] and of their librarians as perhaps timid, together with the charge made by *The Journal of Higher Education* to the effect that college librarians are insufficiently pugnacious[7], might be regarded as turning the proposals in question into a challenge. Noé's plea for the establishment of departments of bibliographical research in university libraries points to a similarly signal line of extension[8]. Meanwhile, accepted principles for broadening library influence are being given new or invigorated application; witness the methods for stimulating reading, based upon "exposure" and "curiosity", at Louisiana State[9], the over-night loan system and other devices in connection with the new college plan at Chicago[10], the awards to encourage the building of undergraduates' personal libraries at California and elsewhere[11], the "receptions" through which students have been introduced to periodicals at Hiram[12], and—most notably—the expansion of the work of the library consultant into a reader's advisory service at Teachers College, Columbia[13]. And in this connection Hurt's report on the need of instruction in the use of the library, presented before this conference a year ago, carries a lesson that apparently can not be driven home too often[14].

Some effort is discernible to derive criteria which might promote extension of the kind alluded to above, as well as provide better foundations for routine activities; although admittedly this lags, due doubtless to the limitations inevitable in volunteer investigation. Two studies stand out, however; namely, that of Helm devoted to the stocking of duplicate collateral reference material[15], and those by Eurich[16] and by Gaskill, Dunbar and Brown on the extent and effects of the use of a college library by students[17]. Incidentally, Raney's discussion of books in the junior college invites a battery of such inquiries in a field so far but slightly touched[18]. The work of the American Library Association College Library Advisory Board, as recounted by Gilchrist, promises both to spur and co-ordinate the numerous needed enterprises of this general character[19].

The year's conspicuous accessions represent a variety of fields. Harvard had bestowed upon it the McGrath library of legal medicine[20]; Yale's new Sala Italiana was enriched by three hundred volumes provided by the Italian government[21]; Princeton received by gift Henry Van Dyke's Tennyson and Stevenson collections, about four hundred volumes which once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, and the Montagnier Icelandic, Indian and Canary Islands libraries[22], beside all of which it has been accumulating Woodrow Wilson material on a large scale[23]; Columbia purchased the Fraenkel Hebrew documents[24]; Pennsylvania was presented with an original Franklin manuscript[25] and with one hundred and twenty-five items from the library of the late Czar[26]; Chicago acquired three lots of Lincolniana[27]; and Iowa bought Brewer's Leigh Hunt Library[28]. New York University was given a collection on Franco-American relations[29], Muhlenberg twenty-one manuscripts of C. C. More's Pennsylvania-Dutch dialect writings[30], Arizona the pamphlets and clippings of ex-governor Hunt[31], Denver a Morris Beowulf[32], and Mankato (Minnesota) State Teachers College a collection dealing with the early history of its state[33]. Earlham[34] and Grinnell[35] reported their Carnegie Corporation music material as added or in prospect, and Antioch the building of a library of phonograph records[36]. As a curiosity, the Bodleian now claims to own the smallest book ever printed—an English translation of *The Rubaiyat* weighing one and one-

* A summary of news relating to college and university libraries appearing from November 1933 to October 1934, inclusive. Prepared by Ernest J. Reece, with the assistance of students at the Columbia University School of Library Service, and presented by title at the Conference of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, December 1, 1934.

[1] *A.L.A. Bull.*, 28:596-98; *Sch. and Soc.*, 39:570-71.
[2] *Sch. and Soc.*, 39:231-36.
[3] *A.L.A. Bull.*, 28:598.
[4] *Sch. and Soc.*, 39:457-64.
[5] *Jour. Higher Educ.*, 5:180-86; *A.L.A. Bull.*, 27:677-82.
[6] *Sch. and Soc.*, 38:621-25.
[7] *Jour. Higher Educ.*, 5:225-26.
[8] *Lib. Quart.*, 4:300-05.
[9] *Wilson Bull.*, 8:338-40.
[10] Lib. Jour., 59:193-96 (Mar. 1, 1934).
[11] Lib. Jour., 59:703 (Sept. 15, 1934).
[12] *Wilson Bull.*, 8:393-94.
[13] Columbia University, Teachers College Library, *Stray Library Leaves*, 197:1.
[14] *Lib. Quart.*, 4:436-48.
[15] *Lib. Quart.*, 4:420-35.
[16] *Jour. Higher Educ.*, 4:421-24.
[17] *Lib. Quart.*, 4:564-87.
[18] Lib. Jour., 59:141-44 (Feb. 15, 1934).
[19] Assoc. of Amer. Colleges, *Bull.*, 19:330-36.
[20] N. Y. *Times*, May 25, 1934, p. 19, col. 1.
[21] *Pub. Weekly*, 126:1124.
[22] Princeton Univ., *Report of the Librarian . . .* 1934, pp. 3-4.
[23] *Pub. Weekly*, 126:1596.
[24] Lib. Jour., 59:221 (Mar. 1, 1934).
[25] *Pub. Weekly*, 126:1507.
[26] Lib. Jour., 59:223 (Mar. 1, 1934).
[27] *Pub. Weekly*, 125:1963.
[28] *Pub. Weekly*, 125:1866.
[29] *Pub. Weekly*, 126:1124.
[30] *Wilson Bull.*, 8:213-15.
[31] Lib. Jour., 58:896 (Nov. 1, 1933).
[32] Lib. Jour., 59:439 (Mar. 15, 1934).
[33] State Teachers College, Mankato, Minnesota, *Annual Catalog* 1934, p. 21.
[34] *Library Occurrent*, 11:168.
[35] *Iowa Library Quart.*, 12:63.
[36] Lib. Jour., 59:266-67 (Mar. 15, 1934).

half grains[37]. For their bearing upon accessions Esther Hall Dixon summarized the facts regarding the "friends of the library" groups identified with various libraries, including those of colleges and universities[38]; and as an aid to the choice of periodicals there appeared an abbreviated form of Hilton's study and list on this subject[39].

The discussions of organization and administration appearing within the year reflect partly the ordinary striving for efficiency, and partly the necessity of meeting normal or increased demands with lessened resources. Jacobsen described in enlightening fashion the process of reorganizing a small college library[40]; McCrum treated the standards pertinent in budget making[41]; C. H. Brown presented the effects upon budgets of the increased costs of books[42]; Nebraska[43] joined Stanford[44] and California in instituting a fee for inter-library loans; rental arrangements were urged anew as a means of financing collateral collections[45]; Akron adopted a code to govern its inter-library borrowing and lending[46]; Wesleyan began the sale of printed catalog cards[47]; and Illinois devised a new form for registering changes in current periodicals[48]. Salaries continued to decline[49]; and staffs in various places doubtless were augmented by students and other persons working on Federal funds, although the only instance found set forth in print is that at Penn State[50]. As bearing upon specific aspects of management the employment by college librarians of the means used by school librarians for developing students' reading habits was urged[51]; Fay's article on library reports, read from this platform a year ago, became available in published form[52]; Butler differentiated the several types of required reading and pointed out their implications for libraries[53]; and encouraging progress on the Prussian *Gesamtkatalog* was reported[54].

Building developments for 1933-34 have been few in number, but most of them have been important. The Columbia and Cambridge[55] openings were almost synchronized, as had been the various stages of construction in the two projects; and signalize contributions to library resources and to scholarship which transcend national boundaries. An extension of the National Tsinghua University Library in China was reported as opened for use, and one at the National Central University Library at Nanking was described as nearing completion[56]. Princeton took further steps toward realizing its plans for a great humanistic library by having preliminary sketches drawn and by designating a committee to seek funds[57]. Liverpool received one hundred thousand pounds to provide a new structure[58]; Purdue let contracts for two wings[59]; Texas announced a grant for a final unit of the building which is to house both library and administrative activities[60]; Georgia Normal and Agricultural College was given ten thousand dollars for a building[61]; Western Reserve remodelled a commodious clubhouse to hold its central library and its library school[62]; and Mercer reported a gift for stacks and other equipment[63]. Washington honored the late Henry Suzzalo by associating his name with its library[64]; St. Joseph's University, New Brunswick, presumably became a candidate for new building provision as a result of the destruction by fire of most of its plant[65]. An aid to all interested in college and university structures, including buildings for libraries, was furnished in the form of a bibliography of the subject by Smith and Noffsinger[66].

College and university librarians have been responding in hopeful fashion to the growing demand for productivity. The year's announcements include that of Walter's *Library's Own Printing*[67]; of Van Patten's *Index to Bibliographies. . . . Relating to . . . . American and British Authors*, 1923-32[68]; of Barr's *Presses of Northern California . . . 1900-33*[69]; of Hefling and Dyde's *Index to Contemporary Biography*, in a second edition[70]; of Lyle's *Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library*[70]; of a preliminary edition of Heyl's *Current National Bibliographies*[71]; of Morris' *Anonyms and Pseudonyms*[72]; of the collection of papers upon government publications which were presented at the 1933 American Library Association Conference and which were edited by Kuhlman as chairman of the committee concerned[70]; of *County-Wide Library Service*, compiled by Fair[73]; of Herdman's introductory manual of classification[74]; of Plum's fourth supplement to the bibliography of America college library administration[75]; and, although its subject lies without the professional library field, of a work on the unauthorized practice of law by Hicks & Katz[76]. Mention should be made also of the fourth edition of the historical *Library of Harvard University*[77]; of the catalog of facsimiles and forgeries issued in connection with an exhibit at the William L. Clements Library at Michigan[78]; and of the classification scheme for material on religious education prepared by Pettee and issued in mimeographed form at Union Theological Seminary, New York.

There remain to consider those items which con-

[37] *Pub. Weekly*, 126:1506.
[38] *A.L.A. Bull.*, 28:798-801.
[39] *North Central Association Quart.*, 8:425-43.
[40] *Lib. Quart.*, 4:234-43.
[41] LIB. JOUR., 59:519 (June 15, 1934).
[42] *Sch. and Soc.*, 40:224-26.
[43] LIB. JOUR., 58:996 (Dec. 1, 1933).
[44] LIB. JOUR., 58:890 (Nov. 1, 1933).
[45] LIB. JOUR., 58:914-17 (Nov. 15, 1933).
[46] LIB. JOUR., 59:453-55 (June 1, 1934).
[47] LIB. JOUR., 59:222 (Mar. 1, 1934).
[48] *Wilson Bull.*, 8:464.
[49] *A.L.A. Bull.*, 28:195-207.
[50] *Wilson Bull.*, 8:538.
[51] *A.L.A. Bull.*, 27:673.
[52] LIB. JOUR., 59:189-92 (Mar. 1, 1934).
[53] Assoc. of Amer. Colleges, *Bull.*, 19:337-45.
[54] *Lib. Quart.*, 4:36-49; *Jour. Higher Educ.*, 5:159-60.
[55] LIB. JOUR., 59:803; N. Y. *Times*, Oct. 22, 1934, p. 11, col. 7.
[56] LIB. JOUR., 59:698-701 (Sept. 15, 1934).
[57] Princeton University, *Rept. of the Librarian . . .* 1934, pp. 2-3.
[58] *Sch. and Soc.*, 40:209.
[59] LIB. JOUR., 58:1043 (Dec. 15, 1933).
[60] *Jour. Higher Educ.*, 5:163-64.
[61] LIB. JOUR., 59:713 (Sept. 15, 1934).
[62] Western Reserve University. School of Library Science. *Alumni Assoc. News Bull.*, Oct., 1934.
[63] *Sch. and Soc.*, 40:554.
[64] LIB. JOUR., 58:991 (Dec. 1, 1933).
[65] *Jour. Higher Educ.*, 4:490.
[66] *A.L.A. Bull.*, 28:460.
[67] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:65; LIB. JOUR., 59:296 (Oct. 15, 1934).
[68] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:43; LIB. JOUR., 59:608 (Aug., 1934).
[69] *Pub. Weekly*, 125:1964.
[70] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:64.
[71] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:24.
[72] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:43.
[73] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:63-64.
[74] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:43.
[75] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:24.
[76] *Cumulative Book Index*, 37:166 (Nov. 1934).
[77] *Pub. Weekly*, 126:937.
[78] *Pub. Weekly*, 126:935.

cern chiefly individuals and their official incumbencies. Tributes and commemorations have been unusual in their number and moment, and include that in honor of J. C. M. Hanson upon his retirement at Chicago[79]; that recognizing P. L. Windsor's twenty-five years at Illinois[80]; that touching W. W. Bishop's world-wide activities in the field of bibliography and librarianship[81]; and that signalizing the close of Frederick W. Erb's fifty years at Columbia[82].

Few changes in major posts have occurred. E. W. Winkler retired at Texas and became the bibliographer of the University, being succeeded as librarian by Donald Coney[83]. Euphemia Corwin resigned after thirty years at Berea, her place being taken by Dr. Barrow[84]. E. W. McDiarmid was appointed librarian at Baylor[85], Lois Payson at Montana State[86], Elise Hall at South Georgia State[87], Minnie Duncan at Eastern State, Colorado[88], Rose Kersey at Mt. Beulah[89], Jewell Hogg at Cox[90], Martha Orr at North Georgia[91], Charlotte Smith at Troy State, Alabama[92], Annie Weaver at West Georgia[93], Marion Youngs at Miami, Florida[94], Nadine Farris at Carson-Newman[95], Helen Coffin at Austin State, Texas[96], and Irma Zinc at the liberal arts college of the American University, Washington[97]. Yale advanced ten members of its library staff to the post of research assistant in bibliography, thus raising to thirty-nine the number of the staff holding faculty rank[98].

The year's necrology includes the names of Charles L. Kimball, faculty librarian of Holy Cross[99]; of Sarah Blair, librarian at Shurtliff[100]; of Anne M. Beale, formerly assistant librarian at Louisiana State[101]; of Gertrude Bergman, assistant librarian at Maryland[102]; of Winifred Fehrenkamp, librarian of the Avery architectural library at Columbia[103]; and of Martha Connor, who had been an instructor in the Carnegie Library School and who later had organized the library school at the College of Our Lady of the Lake, at San Antonio[104].

[79] *Lib. Quart.*, 4:127-370; *Jour. Higher Educ.*, 5:332-33; LIB. JOUR., 59:349 (Apr. 15, 1934).
[80] *Illinois Libraries*, 16:27-28; LIB. JOUR., 59:477 (June 1, 1934).
[81] *Bull. of Bib.*, 15:21-22.
[82] LIB. JOUR., 59:529 (June 15, 1934).
[83] Texas Library Assoc., *News Notes*, 10:7.
[84] LIB. JOUR., 59:81 (Jan. 15, 1934).
[85] Texas Library Assoc., *News Notes*, 10:8.
[86] LIB. JOUR., 59:320 (Apr. 1, 1934).
[87] LIB. JOUR., 58:951 (Nov. 15, 1933).
[88] LIB. JOUR., 59:274 (Mar. 15, 1934).
[89] LIB. JOUR., 58:895 (Nov. 1, 1933).
[90] LIB. JOUR., 58:951 (Nov. 15, 1933).
[91] Carson-Newman College, *Bull.*, March, 1934, p. 6.
[92] Texas Library Assoc., *News Notes*, 10:6.
[93] LIB. JOUR., 59:362 (Apr. 15, 1934).
[94] LIB. JOUR., 59:529 (June 15, 1934).
[95] Holy Cross College, *Catalog*, July 1934, p. 15.
[96] *Illinois Libraries*, 16:41.
[97] Louisiana State Univ., *Bull.*, April 1934, p. 37.
[98] *Iowa Library Quart.*, 12:95.
[99] LIB. JOUR., 59:362 (Apr. 15, 1934).
[100] *Penn. Library Notes*, 14:394; LIB. JOUR., 58:950 (Nov. 15, 1933).

Cartoon By R. Morawski

"NEVER AGAIN—WILL I PUT MY HEART AND SOUL INTO MY STACKING!"

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

December 15, 1934

Editorial Forum

Columbia's New Library

SOUTH HALL, Columbia University's new $4,000,000 "laboratory library," formally opened on November 30, has been succintly characterized by President Butler as "the finest academic building" he has known. By this statement he refers not only to its distinguished architecture but to the care taken in designing a building which represents the latest improvements in library planning and one which will meet the needs of the University for the next half century.

Dean Williamson, Director of the University Libraries, had a unique problem to solve in planning such a building and he has admirably supplied the solution. The problem to be met was to make the great reservoir of books on all conceivable subjects available to all the varying needs of a huge university with the least possible delay and difficulty. The collection of books already numbers some 1,300,000 and the new Library is built to house ultimately 4,000,000. Hence, it was a sizable problem. The solution differs from that tried in other important library buildings, including the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale, completed in 1931 and designed by the same architect. Columbia's arrangement, in brief, consists of a vast pile of air-conditioned stacks, fifteen tiers high, entirely enclosed by a periphery of seven stories of reading, seminar and administration rooms. Pneumatic tubes serve all sections of the stacks from the Main Delivery Room, there are two push-button elevators, a continuous book conveyor and an electric book elevator for exceptionally heavy volumes. A slanting shelf at the end of each aisle is provided for quick scanning of books taken from the shelves. Even the lighting arrangements in the main Reading Room are novel for Dr. Williamson says: "We started off with the conviction that there is not a satisfactorily lighted reading room in the world." Indeed Columbia has gone a step ahead in solving the problem of convenient book storage. This Mecca of modern equipment and planning will undoubtedly draw many librarians from all parts of the country and will lead to the adoption of many of its special features in future buildings.

Best Twenty Books Of Last Twenty Years

IN A RECENT POLL conducted, among its patrons, by the Springfield, Massachusetts, Public Library, John Galsworthy's *The Forsyte Saga* and Lytton Strachey's *Queen Victoria* topped the list of the best books of the past twenty years. Results of the voting on "the best twenty books of the last twenty years," announced in the December issue of the Library Bulletin, showed that twenty-two books had to be included because of ties for the last three places. A large number of lists were received with 657 different books suggested and, in the final selection, it is interesting to note that history and poetry divide honors with six places each, fiction comes next with four, biography with three, and plays, science, philosophy one each. In a similar poll twenty years ago Springfield's Library patrons conceded biography ten places on the list with poetry a poor second, but the list compared favorably with the present one.

One may assume that the present urge for history reading has come with the present need for an accurate historical perspective for, as Mr. Berle points out in his article, printed elsewhere, "the situation now does not differ as much as one might believe from that which occurred after the Napoleonic wars." Truly, the Library is the long link with the past.

With poetry dividing honors with history, one can not help but wonder if, in spite of the atmosphere of nervous speed and worry of our present time, people are not turning back to the beauty and security to be found in poetry just as they are turning back to handicrafts and arts for the satisfaction of their own creative ability. Of course, it may be that readers are discovering the fun of knowing lines of poetry, to carry them about in their pockets, as it were, to play with in hours of loneliness. Whatever the reason, it is good to see history and poetry so close in the selection of a City's reading public.

Literary Fraud Still Abounds

MANY SCHOLARS today are circulating forged copies of literary documents and the term "gentleman and scholar" does not always mean what it says, according to Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the Brooklyn College, speaking before the recent conference of Eastern College Librarians on "Frauds, Forgeries, Fakes, and Facsimiles". He urged librarians to acquaint themselves with the tricks of forgers who offer facsimiles without mentioning that they are merely copies and not originals.

Mr. Dickinson described a letter which he found in the University Library at Philadelphia. It was in Longfellow's handwriting, dated about one week before the poet's death, and expressed the writer's thanks for a gift of wine. Announcement of its discovery brought communications from all parts of the country from owners of the "original" copy. He noted many other examples of frauds, such as Lincoln's famous letter to Mrs. Bixby and the issue of *The Ulster County Gazette*.

Librarians may question just how they are to acquaint themselves with the tricks of this well-known

trade. Dr. L. Bendikson and Captain R. B. Haselden, of the Huntington Library in California, have pointed out briefly and clearly how to detect manuscript forgeries by means of photographic enlargements in an article published this year in the May 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Forgers have always existed in considerable numbers, but a study of their methods and the detection of facsimiles would at least protect libraries from buying unauthentic copies of desirable material.

Two Interesting Appointments

CONGRATULATIONS ARE DUE Dr. George F. Bowerman on the recent opening of a music division in the District of Columbia Public Library, with Mrs. Elsa Posell in charge. An enthusiastic article in the *Washington Star* for October 28 not only stated some interesting facts about the collection but gave keen insight into the musical mind. In operation, the division seeks to offer the music student and lover of Washington an adequate circulating library of musical works, thus complementing the activity of the Library of Congress which has a reference collection only. In principle, it is a sincere effort to make accessible this most personal and most subjective literature. In organization, it bears testimonial to a present need which the public library is trying to meet—the segregation of bodies of literature which need special technique in administration and, more important, a specially equipped personnel who have the right approach to a definite type of patron.

The Nation of October 31 notes and comments editorially upon the appointment of Huntington Cairns, a Baltimore lawyer, as Literary Expert attached to the Collector of Customs. "What the new appointment really means is that the authorities of the Treasury Department have decided henceforth to consult some literate person before making a decision which is likely to be called into open question before the Federal Court." The advice which Mr. Cairns gives will be followed with interest by librarians. Among the factors of selection of books has always been a standard of excellence, both in form and in content. It will be interesting to see if this "encouragingly liberal tendency" may not eventually have some influence on revision of standards.

Cartoons By A Library Page

CARTOONS are seldom reproduced in the pages of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, perhaps because so few suitable ones come to our attention, but, in this issue three unusual cartoons will be found. They are unusual because they were drawn by a high school boy, R. Morawski, serving as a page in the Springfield, Mass., Public Library, and interpret his own work. From his own experience in shelving books and from his quiet observations of questions that have come in over the circulation desk, this young man has put into his sketches a sense of humor that will find a response among librarians. Instead of allowing his daily problems to irritate him he has, like the oyster, turned his irritations into pearls.

Widening Interest In Book Design

THE WIDENING INTEREST in the problems of book design and the delights of book collecting are shown in the large number which responded to the announcement of the Montclair, New Jersey, Public Library of the series of lectures on "The Appreciation of Printing." Over fifty people have been in regular attendance, with librarians from many parts of the state as guests. Harry L. Gage, President of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, who is a member of the Library Board in Montclair, has undertaken this series.

The subjects of the ten lectures are as follows: "Design in Daily Life"; "The Book as a Design"; "The Materials of Printing"; "Types and Typography"; "Graphic Processes of Reproduction"; "Printing Presswork"; "Book and Pamphlet Binding"; "Books of Special Purpose"; "The Library's Own Printing"; "The Appreciation of Printing as an Educational Fundamental".

Each person attending these lectures is required to read *Art and Nature Appreciation* by George H. Opdyke, published by Macmillan, and librarians desiring to receive credit for the course are expected to read *Printing Types* by D. B. Updike, Harvard University Press, *History of Printing* by John Clyde Oswald, D. Appleton-Century Company, *Graphic Processes of Reproduction* by H. Curwen, Oxford University Press and *The Library's Own Printing* by Frank K. Walter, American Library Association.

College Reading Room

THE LIBRARIAN of the Farnsworth Room at the Widener Library at Harvard, Miss Florence Milner, in an article in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, states that as far as known the Farnsworth Room was the first reading room of its kind in any college library. The eighteen years since this room was endowed have seen considerable growth of this idea of an informal room intended to make undergraduate reading a painless occupation. From the start the Farnsworth Room has ruled out the atmosphere of study; students are not allowed to take notes or to take books from the room. Everything is done to extend the attractiveness of the selection and insure the comfort of the reader. It was part of the original plan to admit no current books until they had received the full stamp of literary excellence, but changing conditions and a strong movement on the part of instructors and tutors to guide their students toward the more recent novelists have resulted in the addition of modern literature. Miss Milner quotes as a pleasant indication of the undergraduate's attitude toward this room the habit of students who, instead of asking whether a certain book is on the shelves say, "Have we such-and-such a book?" That sense of being a shareholder in the library increases the personal interest of the students.

Library Books Reviewed

National Libraries Of The World[1]

A WELL TIMED, well planned, well executed and much needed book. It is a survey of thirty-one national libraries in Europe, Asia and the Americas. It packs into an average twelve pages of good sized and well leaded type for each library a vast amount of desired information about the history, government, organization, finance, buildings, collections, cataloging, classification, special services, users, librarians, staff, bibliographies—and, uniquely, "the place of the library in the national system".

The material is selected in admirable perspective and displayed in language which comes near to being readable style, wherever this is possible and permissible in a book replete, but not crowded, with facts and information. The clever phrasing often gives a distinct feeling of literary enjoyment.

The leading position and twice the average space is given to the libraries of London, Paris, Washington and Berlin, in what is probably a just order of importance. The others follow on from Berlin in a geographical grouping: Russia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Latin America, Eastern Asia. There are but twenty-one chapters for thirty-one libraries, since several countries have from one to six (Russia one, Great Britain three, Italy six) secondary national libraries included in appendices to the geographical chapters. Six of the chapters (Brussels, Prague, Oslo, Helsingfors, Peiping and Tokio) are written by local librarians.

The book, covering as it does all aspects of library management, is of the utmost value for education in librarianship—self education, school education, adult education. The way in which the information is arranged and presented makes it more useful for teaching than treatises or courses.

It would be far from true, however, to say that the chief importance of this book is as a school book. No doubt its most constant use will be in library schools, but its importance and significance are of quite a different order. It fills a unique place as a reference book, indispensable to all larger libraries, and not for their staff only, but for their research students, especially those who have occasion to visit foreign libraries or use their information services. Moreover, it is probably not going too far to say that its chief significance for the student of library evolution lies in the circumstance that it brings out graphically the fact that the national library is, as the author says, a "comparatively modern product". So are, in fact, the nations themselves. The same irresistible tendency in the movement of civilization to pass from independent families to independent communities and from independent communities to cooperative groups of united kingdoms and united states or nations belongs to all the minor factors which go to make up civilization, and libraries are one of these factors. Libraries are as irresistibly destined to organized cooperation as nations are. Mr. Esdaile is himself the British representative on the International Library Committee of the League, which is, so far, not much more efficient for its purpose than the League itself for its purposes or its Committee on International Intellectual Cooperation, but which is already, like the League, a useful gesture and symbol of the inevitable cooperation to come.

The limitations of this book and the qualifications which might be made are hardly worth mentioning. It is the kind of a book to be judged constructively. The faults, such as they are, follow the lines of its chief virtue—omission. Selective omission is now and then carried to a fault.

The author himself is quite aware of omissions in the book. The work, he says, is not intended to be a statistical dictionary to all national libraries. It deals with a selection based on fame, interest or significance, with some geographical bias. For the rest, the author refers to *Minerva*, and might have added the *Index Generalis* as giving fuller information. He hints also at a second edition, which might include another dozen libraries. Among the recognized omissions are the Balkan libraries, and the libraries of the British Dominions, "omitted from a desire not to give the British Empire too large a share of space". This is a modesty which was not exercised by the British Empire in the constitution of the League of Nations. Actually, the book would have filled a special need if all the nations represented in the League had been represented—and in fact those not represented are those about which information is scarce. Those who have used the libraries of Hungary and of the Vatican City will regret the omission of these, and to have included Cairo would at least have avoided the geographical infelicity of ignoring a whole continent. It is to be hoped that the sale of this book to library schools and libraries will be so rapid as to force another edition including the dozen more libraries which the author suggests, and perhaps all central national libraries, for these are bound to become the pivotal agents, not only for organizing or focusing the cooperative work of the national systems, but for the cooperation of other nations.

The chapter on the Library of Congress is sympathetic and rather adequate within the frame of the chosen method. The author rightly brackets the work of Dr. Putnam with that of Panizzi and Bignon and in another bracket with that of Korf. He gives due credit to Mr. Spofford and perhaps undue credit to Mr. Young, whose distinction was rather as journalist and diplomat than as librarian.

Mr. Esdaile very acutely characterizes the particular "fresh and valuable element" contributed by the Library of Congress in saying that "since Panizzi there has been no advance in the idea of library service to the community to compare with Dr. Putnam's . . . . and no such concrete achievement". Library service *to the community*, and the community construed as the nation, has certainly been the keynote of Dr. Putnam's distinctive contribution. While other libraries have made large contributions to the service of learning, and Germany at least has made a great contribution to the nation-wide service of learning, none of the greater national libraries have attempted "library service to the community" for all libraries small and great, in every corner of the nation, as the Library of Congress has—and its nation-wide service to learning is by no means small.

It is an odd circumstance, in view of this, that the author omits under the Library of Congress the paragraph contained in many of the other chapters on "the place in the national system". He mentions under catalogs the making of cataloging cards available to other libraries, also the depository sets, and the Union catalog, but by not giving the special paragraph with the special title under which he handles for other libraries copyright, research and information factors, interlibrary loans, union catalogs, lists of special collections, exhibitions, bibliographical service and service to research generally, he has rather missed a rhetorical opportunity to focus the lights which illustrate that "service to the community" with which he credits Dr. Putnam. These include the fifty odd depository sets of L. C. cards, many of which are built up into extended union catalogs in all parts of the country, the extensive lending, and the huge information service correspondence involved, the 7,000,000 titles of the Union catalog, the list of special collections, the photostat service, and the other various matters included under this paragraph in the accounts of other libraries.

The summary of the "chief reforms and new activities since 1897" is an admirable example of the author's knack of just selection and compact presentation.

Altogether, an American must feel that his national library has been fairly and graciously treated—generously treated indeed and not at the expense of other national libraries.

The fact that it is given first place in the volume following the British and French libraries is probably justified.

[1] Esdaile, Arundell. *National Libraries of the World: Their History, Administration and Public Services* (London: Grafton and Co., 51 Great Russell St., London) xii, 386 pp. Price £1. 1s. Od. net.

and not so much by the quantity of books, in which the author thinks it is probably greatest, or by their total weight of importance for research students, as by their strength in modern material for everyday use and exceptional facilities for such use, especially in the most frequented divisions, as well as for the cosmopolitan character of the modern accessions. In the matter of the older and more standardized forms and methods of research the Berlin library with its superb collection of codices might reasonably compete for the third place, in the almost total lack of codex material in the Library of Congress—a fact graciously omitted by the author, but purposefully mentioned by the reviewer who hopes and expects to see the present tiny nucleus grow as rapidly and as extensively as the collection of incunabula has grown under the present administration. But on the whole the order of importance as given is critically justifiable as to all four libraries.

The timeliness of this survey of national libraries appears from the interesting paragraphs, in many accounts, on the place of the library in the national system. These suggest the rapid advance which has been and is being made in cooperative national activities. It was a great blow to the more optimistic internationalists when the League decided against international activity in cooperative catalogs and the rest in favor of recommending to each nation to look out for itself in the matter. It must be confessed, however, that the progress in national cooperation, as indicated in this book, since the decision of the League Committee in 1925, has been considerable, and no doubt has been helped by the League attitude. It remains nevertheless true that there is a field for the application of these same methods internationally, and, if and when this comprehensive aspect of library cooperation is developed more effectively, it will be through the agency of the national libraries and their already developed collections and agencies. As a contribution towards the promotion of this end this survey of national libraries is an important tool.

The illustrations of the book, which average one to a library, and the ground plans of the London, Paris, Washington and Berlin libraries, add materially to the interest and usefulness of the work.

The index is given as many pages as is given to the average library. A page for every twelve pages of text. The selective indexing compares well with the selective information—indeed every library school student may be advised to read this index through—every word of it, as an uncommonly good review exercise.

——ERNEST CUSHING RICHARDSON

Classification For Religious Library[2]

IN THIS PAMPHLET Miss Pettee, head cataloger of the Union Theological Seminary, has come to the assistance of the minister or director of religious education who finds himself with several hundred books which must be arranged to facilitate ready reference. She has produced exactly the right book to meet the situation. The classification, with over one hundred and fifty classes indicated, should care for a library up to several thousand volumes, or to the point at which a regular librarian will be found necessary.

The introduction outlines the processes of arranging and cataloging in the simplest fashion a small library and is a gem of condensed, practical information. The classification itself is in the main an abridgment of the classification of the Union Theological Seminary, worked out some years ago by Miss Pettee. Classes are provided for all subjects, so that the general books which inevitably accumulate in any library, however specialized, can be cared for. The sections for religious education and curriculum material are naturally given at some length. The index well completes the whole.

The brevity and clarity of this work, the result of more than twenty years' experience in dealing with books in this field, will make it indispensable in church libraries and collections of religious education, and should serve as a pattern for all special classifications.

——W. E. WRIGHT

Important Translation From The German[3]

THE LIBRARY PROFESSION should receive this translation into English of the theoretical and historical parts of the standard modern work on bibliography with appropriate satisfaction and appreciation. It was doubtless no easy task to render into English idiom a book so often marked by subtlety of definition rather than clarity of thought.

Although there is much in Schneider that invites disagreement, it is this provoking and stimulating quality which makes it a good book. The paragraph on page 20 which minimizes the importance of bibliography in scientific research is not in accord with general experience. For one who observed for several years the unfolding of important research in ophthalmology and was associated with it in its interlibrary loan phases, the conviction is strong that bibliography is the very life-blood of research in subjects like medicine and chemistry. Similarly, the section on "Bibliography and Books," pages 24-30, does not seem to proceed to the clear and logical conclusion that the reader might expect—namely, that the ephemerality of literature enhances the importance of bibliography. Having examined, page by page, the first thirty volumes of the *Publishers' Weekly* in an effort to remedy deficiencies in the bibliography of American fiction, the reviewer is very sure of his ground here.

However, excepting the rather elementary and obvious section on the "Entering of Titles," this work should be read by the mature librarian and student alike. The pages which debate the listing of periodical references in library catalogs raise many interesting questions. In brief compass, Schneider's historical sketch of bibliography is illuminating, particularly his discussion of the Brussels Institute. Incidentally, the printer seems to have had trouble with the name Jean François Née, which appears twice, both wrong.

It is noted with interest that this translation inaugurates a new library service series. If subsequent numbers maintain the high excellence of this first, the library profession as a whole will benefit and Columbia University Library School likewise in its instruction program.

——A. K. BORDEN

Danish Cataloging Rules[4]

A CATALOGING CODE in Danish will perhaps find its way only to the shelves of the larger reference libraries in this country. This is regrettable in the case of H. Rolff's *Katalogisering*, no. IV of Statens Bibliotekstilsyns Publikationer.

The author, instructor in cataloging at the Statens Bibliotekskole and librarian at one of Copenhagen's municipal libraries, has written an excellent manual for the use of Danish public libraries. In our smaller libraries, public as well as college and high school, it might be of value supplementing our own simplified codes. In larger libraries no cataloging codes should be overlooked in the effort to find possible solutions to some of the problems constantly arising.

While on the whole judiciously adapting American principles to Danish use, the manual shows marked individuality. It shows careful consideration to the practical and common sense solution of the problems rather than overmeticulous exactitude regarding bibliographical data.

Under the short but clear account of anonymous classics, it was a disappointment to find only the old faithful standbys like Avesta, Gesta Romanorum, Vedas, etc. listed. Scandinavian classics besides the Edda would have been refreshing.

The bibliography includes A.L.A., Fellows and Cutter as three of the five works listed.

——A. SKABO ERICHSEN

[2] Pettee, Julia. *A Classification For a Library of Religious Education*. New York, Union Theological Seminary Library, 1934. Mimeographed.

[3] Schneider, Georg. *Theory and History of Bibliography*. Translated by Ralph Robert Shaw. N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1934. (Columbia University Studies in Library Service, number 1.) $3.75.

[4] Rolff, H. *Katalogisering. 2. Udgave*. København, 1934. 94[2] p. (Statens Bibliotekstilsyns Publikationer, IV.)

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Woodruff, M. D. Children's rooms, old and new. New York Herald Tribune, New York. *Books.* p. 5. July 15, 1934.

——*See also* PLAYS (Cauman); PUBLICITY (Power).

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Andrews, Siri. Traditional Scandinavian literature for children. *Reading & Sch. Lib.* 1:13-15. Oct., 1934.

Browne, M. K. How New Year's came to the library. *Wilson Bull.* 8:294-295. Jan., 1934.

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Newman, Laura. Reading for the foreign child. 155 Sansome St., San Francisco. *Sierra Educational News.* 30:37-38. Nov., 1934.

A teacher's observations; not concerned with libraries.

CHRISTMAS

Russell, D. O. Christmas customs around the world. *Wilson Bull.* 9:143-145. Nov., 1934.

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Wurts, M. H. B. 'Twas the night before Christmas. illus. LIB. JOUR. 58:1017-1018. Dec. 15, 1933.

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——*See also* REPORTS (Lee).

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Continued from p. 9.

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Signed: J. T. G.

——*See also* ARCHITECTURE (Ulveling).

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Hansen, A. C. *Twentieth century forces in European fiction.* Chicago: A.L.A., 1934. cl. 250 p. $2.

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Pray, F. M. What do you recommend? *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 30:127-129. Sept., 1934.

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Includes list.

——*See also* BOOKSELLING (McLeod).

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Hyers, F. H. Are readers on a diet? *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 6:122-124. Mar., 1934.

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Lowe, J. A. Saving the library budget. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 9:11-12, 17. Sept., 1934.

Illus. is of the new Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library building under construction.

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Reductions in library incomes and service. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 12:41-42. July/Sept., 1933.

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Rockwell, Elizabeth. Campaigning for the reconstruction of library finances; pertinent data. *Lib. Occurrent.* 11:202-204. July/Sept., 1934.

Sherman, C. E. Our starving libraries. LIB. JOUR. 59:591-593. Aug., 1934.

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——*See also* COLLEGE (Black); SCHOOL (Wedge).

FOREIGN POPULATION AND THE LIBRARY

Markowitz, Augusta. Hungarian books in English. LIB. JOUR. 59:846. Nov. 1, 1934.

Short list, including fiction and non-fiction.

——*See also* CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES (Smith); CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (Andrews, Newman).

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Childs, J. B. Author entries for Canadian government publications. *Lib. Quar.* 4:169-174. Apr., 1934.

List of correct forms, with historical notes. Also reprinted, 6 p. *Entry repeated.*

Notes on the mimeographed and multigraphed publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture [with lists of the current and discontinued periodical series]. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D. C. *Agricultural Library Notes.* 9:351-363. Oct., 1934.

Includes historical preface.

——*See also* BUSINESS (Pieper); REFERENCE (Brackett).

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Haraszti, Zoltán. Single leaves of incunabula. Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass. *More Books.* 9:297-306; *and continued.* Oct., 1934.

Scaccia-Scarafoni, Camillo. Gli incunabuli della Biblioteca Comunale di Velletri. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia.* 7:167-174. Sept./Oct., 1933.

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INSTRUCTION IN USE OF THE LIBRARY

Birdsell, D. E. Outline of a unit prepared at Columbia University 1934 Summer Session for the course in teaching the use of books and libraries. *News Letter.* p. [2-3.] Oct., 1934.

Hegland, E. K., and Sheridan Hegland. *The open door; a library reference work book.* Stanford University, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Pr., 1934. pap. 36 p. forms. 35c.

"This is your book. Use it."

Johnson, B. L. The librarian as an associate in college instruction. *School & Soc.* 40:632-634. Nov. 10, 1934.

An experiment at Stephens College.

——*See also* BOOKS AND READING (Art).

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Dillard, Irving. Quiet builder. [Editorial.] LIB. JOUR. 59:841. Nov. 1, 1934.

Tribute to Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick. "Dr. Bostwick celebrates twenty-fifth anniversary," p. 845.

Dr. [Edwin H.] Anderson resigns from directorship [of The New York Public Library. [Editorial.] LIB. JOUR. 59:841. Nov. 1, 1934.

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Haverland, Della. Librarians as heroines. *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 7:43-47. Nov., 1934.

Jast, L. S. Recollections of Melvil Dewey. *Lib. Review.* 31:285-290. Autumn, 1934.

Meyer, Franz. Die Briefsammlung Christian August Brandis. *Zent. f. Bib.* 51:356-365. July, 1934.

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Chancellor, John. Libraries as essential as schools. [Editorial.] LIB. JOUR. 59:794. Oct. 15, 1934.

Milam, C. H. Libraries for civilized living. *School & Soc.* 40:480-483. Oct. 13, 1934.

Richardson, E. C. International libraries. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:590-594. Sept., 1934.

Also included as no. 20 of his *Some aspects of cooperative cataloging . . .* New York, 1934.

Toldrá, J. *Dos lecciones sobre bibliografia y bibliotecas.* Tarragona: A. Agustin, 1934. 36 p. 0,60 p.

Title from *Bibliografia general española e hispanoamericana,* Sept., 1934.

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Bateson, Nora. Prince Edward Island's demonstration. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 18:111-114. Aug., 1934.

Canada.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Education Branch. *Survey of libraries in 1933.* Ottawa, Can., 1934. pap. 60 p. tables.

Martin, C. F. [Canadian Library Council.] *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:510-512. Sept., 1934.

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Ridington, John. The library as insurance. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 18:123-124. Aug., 1934.

Robinson, E. S. The Canadian Library Council. [Editorial.] LIB. JOUR. 59:656-657. Sept. 1, 1934.

Stewart, H. G. The Fraser Valley Library. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 18:146-149. Nov., 1934.

——*See also* BIBLIOGRAPHY—SUBJECT (McGill); CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES (MacEwan).

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Emler, J. Les bibliothèques scientifiques en Tchécoslovaquie, 1933-34. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 6:102-104. 1934.

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Tudeer, L. O. T. Les bibliothèques de Finlande et la crise. *Féd. Int. de Bib.* 5:91-92. 1934.

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Schutz, Géza. Bibliotheca Corvina; the library of Matthias (Corvinus) Hunyadi, King of Hungary. *Lib. Quar.* 4:552-563. Oct., 1934.

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Library institutes. *New York Libs.* 14:107-109. Aug., 1934.

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Reece, E. J. Preparation for special library work at the School of Library Service, Columbia University. *Special Libs.* 25:179-180. Sept., 1934.

Smith, Hannah. Library training, 1932-1933. *Year's Work.* 6:176-181. 1934.

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Observations by Miss Claflin, Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland; Miss Dodge, New York Museum of Science and Industry; Mrs. Taylor, Chemical Dept. Experimental Station, E. I. DuPont De Nemours & Co., Wilmington; and Mrs. B. Hulseman, Russell Sage Foundation.

Wilson, L. R. The development of a program of research in library science in the Graduate Library School. LIB. JOUR. 59:742-746. Oct. 1, 1934.

——*See also* CATALOGING (Akers); LIBRARY SCIENCE (Waples); SPECIAL (Ruth).

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Files of unusual periodicals. Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Quarterly Booklist.* series 5, 91:40-47. Aug., 1934.

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Ibarra de Anda, Fortino. *El periodismo en México.* México, D. F.: "Mundial", 1934. 183 p.

Title from *Bibliografía general española e hispanoamericana,* Sept., 1934.

——*See also* CATALOGING (Troxel).

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Cauman, Sarah. Alice in Bookland. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 9:81-84, 95. Oct., 1934.

Lee, Emma. At the Sign of the "Bible and Sun"; a play for marionettes or people. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 9:120-129. Nov., 1934.

Williams, B. G. The Land of Make-Believe. *Wilson Bull.* 9:78. Oct., 1934.

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Jones, Perrie. What prisoners read. LIB. JOUR. 59:787-790. Oct. 15, 1934.

McCormick, A. H. Where two or more books are gathered. LIB. JOUR. 59:773-774. Oct. 15, 1934.

Milam, Carl H. Noteworthy prison library progress. [Editorial.] LIB. JOUR. 59:794. Oct. 15, 1934.

Mulhauser, Roland. Prison library standards. LIB. JOUR. 59:784-786. Oct. 15, 1934.

This author's work in organizing the first prison library in New York City, with title "Welfare Island library is a hit with prisoners," in *New York Herald Tribune,* sect. 2, p. 1, 17, Sept. 2, 1934.

Penologists, prisoners, and prison libraries. LIB. JOUR. 59:782-783. Oct. 15, 1934.

Quotations from various authorities.

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Power, Leah. Publicity and the children's department. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 9:63-69. Oct., 1934.

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——*See also* SCHOOL (Kirk).

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Flexner, J. M., and S. A. Edge. *A readers' advisory service.* New York: American Association for Adult Education, 1934. pap. 59 p. chart, tables, bibl. 50¢.

Methods and actual experience of the authors.

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Brackett, Thelma. State Library bulletin board. [Useful, inexpensive government publications.] *N. H. Pub. Libs.* 30:133-134. Sept., 1934.

Kehl, M. M. *Union list of services in 34 libraries in Manhattan.* New York: Special Libraries Association, 1934. pap. 12 p. 35¢.

Pennsylvania symbols [and] Historical nuggets of the central district of Pennsylvania. *Penn. Lib. Notes.* 14: 475-477. Oct., 1934.

Shera, J. H. "Viewpoint shift" in reference work. *Special Libs.* 25:235-237. Nov., 1934.

Grasping the point of the patron's question.

——*See also* INSTRUCTION (Hegland).

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Lee, M. I. *A study of school library reports.* M.S. thesis, Columbia Univ., 1933.

Title from Waples, *Lib. Quar.,* 4:641.

Ridley, C. E., and A. Miles. Evaluating library reports. table. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:394-396. July, 1934.

A résumé, "Convincing annual reports," in *Ill. Libs.,* 16:47. July, 1934.

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Kirk, Marguerite. Library service for elementary schools in Newark, New Jersey. LIB. JOUR. 59:687-689. Sept. 15, 1934.

Lucey, M. H. The principal's idea of a good school library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 9:21-24, 31. Sept., 1934.

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Wedge, W. B. Financing the small school library during the depression. 428 Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, O. *Ohio Schools.* 12:146. May, 1934.

——*See also* CERTIFICATION (Watson).

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Brown, C. H. Use of bibliographies by workers in the agricultural field. table. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:547-548. Sept., 1934.

Rating through actual use by the 172 members of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station of bibliographical aids.

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Connor, Elizabeth. Mount Wilson Observatory Library. *Pacific Bindery Talk.* 7:39-42. Nov., 1934.

Dixon, D. E. Building up the mines and geology section. bibliog. *A.L.A. Bull.* 28:562-569. Sept., 1934.

Spratt, H. P. Further notes on scientific and technical libraries of Northern Europe. *Lib. Quar.* 4:628-638. Oct., 1934.

——Technical science libraries. *Year's Work.* 6:114-134. 1934.

Stock, A. R. The library of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. *Lib. Assn. Record.* series 4, 1:391-392. Oct., 1934.

——*See also* BUSINESS (Haxby); LIBRARIES — CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Emler); REFERENCE (Kehl).

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Morley, L. H. Publication activities and the library. *Special Libs.* 25:212-214, 237-239. Oct., Nov., 1934.

Includes activities of the library of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.; Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau; Industrial Relation Section, Princeton University; and Russell Sage Foundation.

Ruth, S. DeC. Reading list on special library training. *Special Libs.* 25:186-187. Sept., 1934.

——*See also* BUSINESS; LIBRARY SCHOOLS (Reece, Special); PRISON; REFERENCE (Shera); SCIENCE.

To Subscribers To L. C. Cards

A DECISION has been received from the Post Office Department to the effect that franked labels may not be used in forwarding orders for cards and their use for such purpose has accordingly been discontinued.

The franked labels now in your possession may be used as address labels by cutting off all the printed matter above the address. Address labels without this matter will be supplied on request.

Franked address labels or envelopes may still be used in responding to request from the Card Division for information but will hereafter be enclosed with such requests.

Postage can be saved by using ordinary writing paper for order slips, instead of cards, and by sending in larger orders, not oftener than once a week, as a rule.

Please correct the statement as to the use of the frank in your copies of the *Handbook* and *L. C. Printed Cards,* by striking through the last sentence on p. 64 of the *Handbook* and the last sentence in §16, p. 34 of *L. C. Printed Cards.*

——HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian, Library of Congress

In The Library World

Charge For Newspaper Use

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the St. Louis Public Library, at a recent meeting, decided that a charge of twenty-five cents is to be made for the use of one volume of St. Louis newspapers and ten cents for each additional volume used by the same person. All these charges are for use upon one day. This rule took effect December 1, 1934. Arthur E. Bostwick, the librarian, in commenting on this rule, said:

"I am not usually in favor of charges for library service but the library's collection of St. Louis newspapers, within a comparatively few years, will be in a completely unusable condition if provision is not made for preventing deterioration and ultimate disintegration. The Library has made a small beginning by having CWA workers cover pages with Japanese tissue, an expensive process. In order to provide funds necessary to help continue this work, the Library is making this small charge for the use of bound St. Louis newspapers. . . . The Library reserves the right to refuse the use of volumes of newspapers which are in bad physical condition."

"Silver" Anniversary In Cleveland

BOOK WEEK in Cleveland opened very festively with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, Supervisor of Branches, as a member of the staff of the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Sargeant Smith came to the Cleveland Library in 1909, when she was appointed branch librarian of the Carnegie West Branch, just at the time the present handsome building was formally opened. After several positions of responsibility, she was appointed to her present post as Supervisor of the thirty-two branch libraries.

On Saturday evening, November 10, the branch librarians united in celebrating her twenty-fifth anniversary, giving a dinner in her honor in the Rose Room of the Hotel Cleveland. Mrs. Eleanor Ledbetter, of Broadway Branch, presided as toastmistress, and among the speakers offering congratulations were Miss Linda A. Eastman, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, Miss Louise Prouty, vice-librarian, and Mrs. May M. Sweet, of Alta House Branch. Miss Anne Gill, of Hough Branch, on behalf of the branch librarians, presented to Miss Sargeant Smith, as a happy memento of the "silver" anniversary and as an addition to her large and fine collection, an antique silver snuff box, made by Samuel Pemberton in Birmingham in 1800.

Reminiscences of the good old days mingled with congratulations, and a rejoicing that the library has been fortunate in having a supervisor noted for her rare ability, tact, and sympathetic understanding in her work. As a fitting climax, other assistants in the branches sent a magnificent basket of flowers for her office, with greetings and a promise that the gift would be repeated for several weeks, a charming way of conveying the thought that their congratulations were too cordial and numerous to be gathered together for just one occasion.

The Index To THE LIBRARY JOURNAL — January-December, 1934—Will Accompany The January 1, 1935, Number.

A Library For Eskimos

THE NATIVE village of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, is proud of its Community Library. Out in the Bering Sea, thirty-seven miles from the Siberian coast and 100 miles from the Alaskan mainland, and completely isolated for eight months of the year, though it does not keep in touch with up-to-the-minute book news, this Library is nevertheless appreciated and serves its patrons well.

It has an unique public to serve—the immature native mind searching for answers to innumerable questions yet lacking the power to comprehend that which they wish to know. For the past thirty years there has been a government school here so most of the adults have had access to learning. Many are eager to learn more, and they read as voraciously as an Eskimo can, but they are always handicapped by their incomplete knowledge of the English language. Failing to understand the text, they turn to the illustrations and learn surprisingly much from them. They enjoy fairy tales and understand them remarkably well. Grimm's *Fairy Tales* (the illustrated edition by Harry G. Theaker) and *The National Geographic* magazine are at present most popular.

The Gambell Community Library was started a year ago with a meagre lot of ancient books and current magazines in a tiny but pleasant room with shelves, tables, book-plates and charging cards all of our own making. It was mid-winter and all the gold in Alaska could not have bought us a single charging card then! Since its beginning, fifty books and ninety-four magazines have been added, making a total of one hundred thirty-nine books and one hundred forty-two magazines.

With the Library doors open only two days a week and loans limited to one book and one magazine per Eskimo, the total circulation for the past year was 1,465 books and 705 magazines.

Our magazines are contributions from the few ships that pass our Island during the summer and from our family subscriptions. For our books we have a meagre school library fund, but our greatest enjoyment comes from the discards which have been sent us by a few libraries in the States, and for which we are extremely grateful. Lacking an endowment, our Community Library will undoubtedly depend on discards for its growth and usefulness for some time to come.

——GLADYS BJORNSON SMITH

Warning To Librarians

WORD COMES from Arthur E. Gropp, librarian of the Department of Middle American Research, Tulane University, New Orleans, La., concerning the arrest of Michael Russell of that city for the sale and possession of stolen books. The library has a further charge against Russell for actual theft of property. Mr. Gropp states that he wishes a notice of this case printed not only for the purpose of calling this man to the attention of libraries and the book world (he seems to have operated throughout all parts of the country for the past twenty-five years covering up his traces by making occasional donations of valuable material to libraries) but also to put libraries and bookshops on their guard against book thievery. Russell was described by police as a book expert, formerly employed by an eastern book concern.

Syracuse School Of Library Science

AT A MEETING on November 8-9, 1934, the Board of Education for Librarianship of the A. L. A. passed a resolution that the School of Library Science, Syracuse University, be classified as a Type II library school under the Minimum Requirements for Library Schools instead of Type III as formerly classified.

Riverside Library Service School

THE 1934-35 course of the Riverside Library Service School began November 19 with twenty students enrolled, drawn from three states. The enrollment includes three men.

Books For Christmas

FOLLOWING is the Chicago Library Club's recommended list of books for Christmas presents.[1] This list was prepared for distribution in connection with its meeting of November 8 when Professor Percy H. Boynton talked on Christmas books:

For the Adventurous

Fleming, Peter. *One's Company.* Scribner, $2.75.

Lockhart, R. H. B. *Retreat from Glory.* Putnam, $3.

Miller, Janet. *Camel Bells of Baghdad.* Houghton, $3.

Oats for the Hobby Horse

Andrews, Mildred. *Gardens in Glass.* De La Mare, $1.50.

Overstreet, Harry Allen. *A Guide to Civilized Loafing.* Norton, $2.

Spaeth, Sigmund. *The Art of Enjoying Music.* McGraw-Hill, $2.50.

For the Right Person

Adams, James Truslow. *America's Tragedy.* Scribner, $3.

Coffin, R. P. Tristram. *Lost Paradise.* Macmillan, $2.50.

Driberg, J. H. *Engato, the Lion Cub.* Dutton, $1.50.

Glover, Katherine and Dewey, Evelyn. *Children of the New Day.* Appleton-Century, $2.25.

Hoover, Herbert. *The Challenge to Liberty.* Scribner, $1.75.

Nock, Albert Jay. *A Journey into Rabelais's France.* Morrow, $3.50.

Science

Beebe, William. *Half Mile Down.* Harcourt, $4.50.

Ditmars, R. L. *Confessions of a Scientist.* Macmillan, $2.50.

Jeans, Sir James. *Through Space and Time.* Macmillan, $3.

For Travelers

Adamic, Louis. *The Native's Return.* Harper, $2.75.

Gannett, Lewis S. *Sweet Land.* Doubleday $2.

Priestley, J. B. *English Journey.* Harper, $3.

Rothery, Agnes Edwards. *Sweden, the Land and the People.* Viking, $3.

Just for Fun

Bernstein, Hillel. *L'Affaire Jones,* Stokes, $2.50.

Lardner, Ring W. *First and Last.* Scribner, $2.50.

Leacock, Stephen B. *The Perfect Salesman.* McBride, $1.

Wodehouse, P. G. *Brinkley Manor.* Little, Brown, $2.

[1] Copies of this list may be obtained from Miss Alice Farquhar, Chicago Public Library. Single copies, 5¢ in stamps; 100, $2.; 500, $8.; 1000, $13.50; 2000, $25. Your imprint, $1. extra.

For Home Lovers

Maiden, Rachel Belle. *The Canapé Book.* Appleton-Century, $1.

Roberts, Cecil. *Gone Rustic.* Appleton-Century, $2.50.

Whitman, Roger Bradbury. *First Aid for the Ailing House.* McGraw-Hill, $2.

For Those Thoughtful People

Ickes, Harold L. *The New Democracy.* Norton, $1.50.

Mumford, Lewis. *Technics and Civilization.* Harcourt, $4.50.

Russell, Bertrand. *Freedom versus Organization, 1814-1914.* Norton, $3.50.

Wallace, Henry A. *New Frontiers.* Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.

Belles Lettres

Anderson, Maxwell. *Mary of Scotland.* Doubleday, $2.

Canby, Henry Seidel. *The Age of Confidence.* Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50.

Kaufman, George S. and Hart, Moss. *Merrily We Roll Along.* Random House, $2.

Lawrence, T. E., tr. *The Odyssey.* Oxford, $1.75.

McFee, William. *More Harbours of Memory.* Doubleday, $2.50.

Millay, Edna St. Vincent. *Wine from These Grapes.* Harper, $2.

Van Doren, Carl C. *Modern American Prose.* Harcourt, $2.75.

Woollcott, Alexander. *While Rome Burns.* Viking, $2.75.

A Variety of Biographies

Freeman, Douglas S. *Robert E. Lee.* 2v. Scribner, $7.50.

Lagerlöf, Selma. *Memories of My Childhood.* Doubleday, $2.50.

Nijinsky, Romola. *Nijinsky.* Simon & Schuster, $3.75.

Peart, Barbara. *Tia Barbarita.* Houghton, $2.50.

Tan Shi-hua. *A Chinese Testament.* Simon & Schuster, $3.

Wells, H. G. *Experiment in Autobiography.* Macmillan, $4.

Wharton, Edith. *A Backward Glance.* Appleton-Century, $3.

Some Good Novels

Binns, Archie. *Lightship.* Reynal & Hitchcock, $2.50.

Hilton, James. *Goodbye, Mr. Chips.* Little, Brown, $1.25.

Rogers, Samuel. *Dusk at the Grove.* Little, Brown, $2.50.

Stone, Grace Zaring. *The Cold Journey.* Morrow, $2.50.

Young, Stark. *So Red the Rose.* Scribner, $2.50.

And—for Everybody!

Webster's *New International Dictionary,* second edition, $20.

A Regional Bibliography

DEFINITE REGIONAL COOPERATION among the libraries of East Chicago, Gary, Hammond, and Whiting, Indiana, is reported in the recent preparation of a union list of holdings of these libraries on the topic of CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION. The request for resources in this field to be found in this group of libraries developed in planning a program for a meeting of the Lake County Welfare Association.

The idea of such a list grew out of a suggestion made originally by Mr. James A. Howard, librarian, of Hammond. The first call for material reached all four libraries on a Monday afternoon. The assembled list, including almost 150 titles, was completed by late afternoon on Wednesday, and when the dinner meeting convened on Thursday mimeographed copies were available for general distribution—a truly distinctive example of prompt and whole-hearted interlibrary cooperation.

Indian Library Association

WHEN THE INDIAN Library Association came into existence last year, a Provisional Council was formed until such time as statutory election of office bearers was held, which depended upon certain number of persons joining the Association as members. That having been done, the first statutory election was held by postal ballot, which resulted in the following persons being elected the first office-bearers of the Association: President, Dr. M. O. Thomas, librarian, Andhra University Library; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Labhu Ram, librarian, Punjab University Library—Mr. S. R. Ranganathan, librarian, Madras University Library—Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mohashay, President, Bangal Library Association; Chairman of Council, Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University; Deputy Chairman, Mr. H. A. Stark; Treasurer, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; General Secretary, Mr. K. M. Asadullah, librarian, Imperial Library; Deputy General Secretary, Mr. T. C. Datta, Secretary, Bengal Library Association.

Note Of Correction

MR. ROBERT W. HENDERSON wishes to make a correction to his article entitled "The Cubook: A Suggested Unit for Bookstack Measurement", published in the November 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL on page 867, second column, lines 24 and 25. The sentence as published reads: "By similar reckoning quartos occupy 1.79 per foot." The corrected sentence reads: "By similar reckoning quartos occupy 3.57 per foot."

The Open Round Table

This Department is open for discussion on all library affairs

A Three-Day Reserve System

IN A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY the wise management of books needed for reserve is a recurrent problem. The present method of teaching which requires students to consult many books in each course, plus the instructors' desire to require the purchase of as few books as possible of the student, places increasing burdens on the library.

The students' common use of books falls roughly into two classes: those in the "text-book" class which each student must peruse, and those mentioned by the instructor as desirable background for the course.

For the first class a workable technique has been developed, even with a mathematical formula, as recorded in Miss Margie May Helm's article in the *Library Quarterly* for July 1934. This is based on the number of students in the class, the number of days the class meets, and the number of pages of reading required.

For the second class the University of Washington Library has worked out a plan which has proved successful for the year and a half it has been in operation.

Instead of sending to the Reserve Room a hundred or a hundred and fifty books for a professor of history who wants his students to read widely about the background of Queen Anne, we put the books on 3-day reserve. The professor will previously have sent us lists of his 2-hour and 3-day books.

Reserving 3-day books is very simple. We place an orange book card in the book pocket, file the regular book card in a separate file, and mark the date slip in red pencil "3-day book". Then we send the book to the stacks to be shelved in its regular place. If more than one professor reserves a book or there is a heavier demand than the instructor anticipates, we can easily send the book to the reserve room, and notify the instructor of the change.

If the demand is less than the instructor expects, graduate students and others working in the stacks find it in its right place.

The advantages are: (1) The student is permitted to take the book home where he may work uninterruptedly and with his typewriter; (2) The book will not be out of the library long at any one time; (3) The shelves in the reserve room are not burdened with material infrequently used; (4) The 3-day book does not require cards in the main and reserve catalogs indicating change of location. The process of putting books on and off 3-day reserve is quickly and easily done.

——HELEN JOHNS,
Circulation librarian, University of Washington Library, Seattle

Revising Classification Systems Defended

IN THE NOVEMBER FIRST issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, Mr. Trager raised several questions as to when librarians would learn certain things. These questions are probably justified and I, for one, wish I knew the answers. In one of the questions Mr. Trager used my methods as an illustration of what ought not to be, and since I think he was unjustified in his statements, I would like to say a few words in self-defense.

First, I agree that a librarian would be rash to attempt the revision of any part of the classification system without seeking the advice of specialists. In making my revision I consulted with six people whom I believed competent to give me advice. These were one professor of foreign language and literature, three professors of English language and literature, and two librarians, both of whom have had many years of experience as heads of college and university libraries. Even if I were guilty of not consulting specialists, would that be any worse than a language teacher publicly criticising a classification system without consulting a specialist in classification?

Second, Mr. Trager used two examples from my revision. These examples are simply not correctly cited. Mr. Trager has since admitted this "slight inaccuracy".

Third, Mr. Trager says the whole thing is so bad that it practically "incites one to riot". The revision was in use about eight months last year while I was there, and I saw no evidences of riots due to the system. Several changes were necessary (and made) during the year to improve the system, but one could scarcely call these riots.

——R. E. ELLSWORTH,
Graduate Library School, University of Chicago

Correction From University Of California

IN HIS ARTICLE entitled "Interlibrary Loans" in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 15, 1934, on page 871, Mr. Downing P. O'Harra makes the following statement: "The University of California has investigated the cost to them of interlibrary loan service and they find it amounts to $1.59 per volume to the lending library plus an equal amount to the borrowing library. This does not include an average transportation cost of 73¢ per volume." The reference is to an article in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for November 1, 1932, by Charles H. Brown, who in turn quotes from Miss Elinor Hand's "A Cost Survey in a University Library", read before the College and Reference Section of the A.L.A. at Los Angeles in June 1930 and published in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of October 1 of that year. The pertinent section of Mr. Brown's article reads as follows: "Exclusive of carrying charges the cost to the University of California was $1.59 per volume handled, for both incoming and outgoing loans. According to these figures the total cost of borrowing a single volume is $3.18, divided equally between the borrowing and lending libraries, and not including transportation charges. If transportation charges of 73¢ per volume (Illinois) are added the total cost is $3.91." It will be seen from this that the statement regarding transportation charges comes from the Library of the University of Illinois and not from that of the University of California.

We have never averaged our interlibrary loan transportation charges, but I doubt very much if they would be as high as 73¢ per volume.

——HAROLD L. LEUPP,
Librarian, University of California Library, Berkeley

[1] LIB. JOUR., 59:850 (Nov. 1, 1934).

George Washington Memorial Library

Mr. Leon Dominian, the former Consul General of the United States for the West of Germany, was the first to suggest the creation of a George Washington Memorial Library in Stuttgart, the beautiful capital of Württemberg. This idea was realized on February 22, 1932. The Library is intended to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the greatest citizen of the United States. It is to contain the works of American authors, published in America, in order to convey a representative view of American literature in every field of the activity of the human mind. In the same spirit and in the same intention, in which Mr. Dominian founded the George Washington Memorial Library, his successor, Mr. Samuel W. Honaker, takes care of it today. Although the seat of the Library is in Stuttgart, where it has been annexed to the Technische Hochschule, it will be made accessible through a lending system to the entire German public as soon as the organization has been completed. The library will thus be effective in divulgating the works of American authors and scholars in Germany. The

means at its disposal as yet are small, its beginnings modest. Having been placed in charge of the George Washington Memorial Library, I seize every opportunity to win new friends and donors for this institution.

It is therefore that I address a hearty and urgent appeal to all colleagues in the United States to help the George Washington Memorial Library by sending dispensable duplicates of books from the libraries under their administration. The cost of carriage will be gladly refunded.

I also address this appeal for gifts of books to all American publishers, especially to those who bring out University and other academic publications. In view of the ideal purposes of the George Washington Memorial Library and in consideration of the great man whose name it is destinated to honour, I venture to hope that this appeal will meet with a widespread and sympathetic echo in the United States.

——DR. E. MARX

Disagrees With Mr. Carnovsky

MOST AMERICAN LIBRARY WORKERS will, I am sure, be inclined to disagree with Mr. Carnovsky when he points "with pride to our policy of allowing all voices a hearing, of giving equal opportunity to the supporters and revilers of the established order".[2] Our experience reveals that this is generally so only in the large universities and colleges where the governing bodies must recognize and act upon their responsibility to a well-defined community, the student body.

Material of a definitely controversial nature is being ruled out not by official restriction, but by an unwritten code of courtesy and ethics. By the dictates of this code: (1) Public funds shall not be used for the purchase of propagandist literature; (2) A certain member of the governing board must not be offended unnecessarily; (3) A group, which has considerable influence in the community, must not be antagonized.

Practically all of the administrators of libraries in our country would rather admit to their collections the so-called *shinies*, whose low literary value is conceded, than allow the public mind to be polluted by the excellent, living *New Masses* and many other magazines of its type. True, there are no restrictions placed upon us by our ordained governmental bodies. But he must be indeed unintelligent who does not see that our real government is composed of those donors, board members, and offended portions of the community whom the librarian must propitiate. They rule by virtue of their divine guidance and support, and so their ire must be appeased.

——R. CARMINE RUGGIERO,
New York City.

[2] Carnovsky, Leon. "Libraries in Nazi Germany." LIB. JOUR., 59: 893 (Nov. 15, 1934).

Doctoral Candidate At Columbia

AS A GRADUATE STUDENT in the School of Library Service, and upon recommendation of that school, Foster Mohrhardt has been accepted by the Joint Committee on Graduate Instruction of Columbia University as a prospective candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Mohrhardt's program consists of courses in bibliography and in the history of libraries and book making at the School of Library Service, and in American literature in the Department of English; and his examinations and the defense of his dissertation are to be in charge of a committee representing the two divisions of the University under which he is studying. The subject of his dissertation is "American Printing and Printers from 1800 to 1820."

News And Innovations

CONVINCED that books make the most lasting Christmas gifts, Miss Lelia Janes, librarian of the Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Public Library, recently conducted a holiday book exhibit to aid library patrons in the selection of approved reading matter. The display, which remained on the shelves for one week, contained reasonably priced editions of modern and ancient classics.

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MUNICIPAL REFERENCE: "One of the outstanding events of the year was the placing by the Library, in the Mayor's office, of a selected collection of books on public administrations, consisting of about 200 volumes on municipal administration, statistical annuals, collected documents of city and county, and general reference texts such as encyclopedias, and the various types of Who's Who."

——Los Angeles Public Library,
46th Annual Report, 1934, p. 19.

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"THE DEEPEST MOTIVE in collecting must always be the desire to perfect a library by adding to it more and more of the foundation works of its specialty or of those notable and high-priced rarities that adorn a collection as well as enrich its resources. But there is a mood that comes upon every collector in which to find and secure an unknown title bearing potentialities for the student means more to him in the quality of satisfaction experienced than to acquire a greatly more expensive book of made reputation. Such a mood has been upon us for several years, and happily its duration has coincided with a period of financial stringency. If to nurse this mood, as we have done, is to make virtue of necessity, we can honestly recommend to others a similar course, for our collecting in this period has been fruitful in interest and has filled many of our days with the mild and amiable madness that visits the collector just often enough to make his life different from that of other men."

——John Carter Brown Library,
Report, 1934, pp. 1-2.

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FICTION: "An aid to quick service recently installed is a plan which increases the use of the 40,000 book (half the fiction collection) which is shelved in the closed stacks. The book checks for these volumes are filed in drawers back of the Information Desk and shelf labels are placed around the room 'Ask at the Desk for books not on the Shelves.' When readers inquire at the Desk the librarian consults the book check file and if the book is in telephones for it to the page in the stacks."

——Los Angeles Public Library,
46th Annual Report, 1934, p. 16.

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"BOOKS are the life blood of the library. Like a man losing blood the library can bleed for a short time without fatal results, but the process is weakening, and the loss must be stopped if the vitality of the library as a useful institution in the community is to be maintained. We cannot contemplate without grave concern for the future a situation in which demand and wear mount upward and supply declines."

——Somerville (Mass.)
Public Library,
Annual Report, 1933, p. 9.

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THE INDIANA State Library and Historical Building, Indianapolis, Ind., was dedicated Friday, December 7.

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CAROLINE MILLER of Baxley, Ga., was awarded the Prix Femina for her novel, *Lamb in His Bosom*, on November 14. The new award to Mrs. Miller is that given annually to American authors and is made by the same committee which will award the French Prix Femina in December. The new honor carries no cash prize but consists of a translation of the book into French and the author's rights to French publication. *Lamb in His Bosom* also won for Mrs. Miller the Pulitzer Prize of $1,000, awarded this year for the best novel published by an American author.

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NATIVITY, a one-act play by Mary Katherine Reely of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission of Madison, Wis., won third place in the Christmas play contest sponsored by the National League of American Pen Women and will be produced by the Players Guild of Evanston in the Evanston Country Club auditorium during the middle of December.

Among Librarians

Necrology

JAMES BERTRAM of New Rochelle, N. Y., for many years secretary and trustee of the Carnegie Corporation, died October 16, 1934.

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HESTER CODDINGTON died at her home in Chicago, August 28, 1934. After thirty-two years of scholarly service in the Library of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in charge of classification and cataloging, she retired in 1929 on the Carnegie Foundation with the title of emeritus assistant librarian. For four years Miss Coddington was connected with the catalog division of the Library of Congress.

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MARY MUIRHEAD, library assistant in charge of the Royal Victoria College Library, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, died on November 8. Miss Muirhead was connected with the library for twenty years.

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LOLA A. SHEPARD, who had been ill in the St. Theresa Hospital at Waukegan, Ill., since April, died on September 23, 1934. Miss Shepard resigned from library work about ten years ago, but prior to that date she served as cataloger both in the State University of Iowa Library and in the University of Ohio.

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MRS. HELEN TURVILL TOOLE, Wisconsin '08, died suddenly on November 1. In 1910 she was made instructor in Cataloging and Library Economy and later Classification of the Wisconsin Library School, Univ. of Wisconsin at Madison, which position she held until she resigned in 1922.

Appointments

MRS. ELOISE HOURIGAN VANDEN BOSCH, Syracuse '28, has been appointed librarian of the Veterans' Administration Facility at Sunmount, N. Y.

FLORENCE BROOKS, Western Reserve '32, is now first assistant at the Thomas Jefferson Junior High School Library at Cleveland, Ohio.

ALICE S. DAVIS, who has served the library of The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, as cataloger for ten years, has recently resigned.

LOUISE FERGUSON, Western Reserve '31, is now an assistant at the Hampton Institute Library, Hampton, Va.

HOYT R. GALVIN, Illinois '33, formerly assistant in the Loan Department of the University of Illinois has been appointed reference assistant in the Technical Library of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn.

NELLIE JENNINGS, Western Reserve '26, formerly on the staff of the Ohio State University Library, has been appointed to the staff of the Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

FRANK N. JONES, formerly assistant to the Director of the Boston, Mass., Public Library, is now librarian of the Newburyport, Mass., Public Library.

LOUISE LARICK, Riverside '33, has been appointed to the library staff at La Verne College, La Verne, Calif., where she is enrolled as a junior.

ROBERT M. LESTER, assistant to the president of the Carnegie Corporation since 1926, was elected secretary of the Corporation at a meeting of the trustees held on November 20 to fill the place made vacant by the death of James Bertram. John M. Russell, administrative assistant of the Corporation, will succeed Mr. Lester as assistant to the president.

RUTH NORRIS, Washington '29, has been appointed librarian of the Georgetown Branch of the Seattle, Wash., Public Library.

MILDRED OLESON, Washington '29, has resigned as acting librarian of the Ellensburg, Wash., Public Library, to become the librarian of the Malheur County Library at Ontario, Ore. She is succeeded at Ellensburg by Sarah L. Ryder, Washington '32.

ELIZABETH POWER, McGill '34, has been appointed library assistant in charge of the Royal Victoria College Library, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

GERTRUDE E. ROBSON, Simmons '09, formerly catalog librarian of the University of Nebraska Library at Lincoln, has been appointed librarian of the Shrewsbury, Mass., Public Library.

DOROTHY E. RUSSELL, Syracuse '28, has been appointed librarian of the Lincoln and the Washington Elementary School Libraries at Evanston, Ill.

VIRGINIA M. WINE, Wisconsin '31, who has been on the staff of the Milwaukee, Wis., Public Library in the Science Department since her graduation, has resigned to accept a position on the staff of the Louis George Branch, Kansas City, Mo., Public Library, beginning December 1.

ERNEST WILLIAM WINKLER resigned as librarian of the University of Texas Library, Austin, Tex., on September 15, to become the bibliographer of the University. He was succeeded as librarian by Donald Coney, Michigan '27, formerly supervisor of Technical Processes of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

Marriages

CLARA M. DAVIS, Syracuse '29, was married on October 29, 1934, to Mr. Kenneth F. Hetzler.

RUTH C. DOWNER, Syracuse '30, and Mr. Edward George Schairer were married on November 24, 1934.

MARY RUNKLE ENSON, librarian of the Rhodes Branch, Tacoma, Wash., Public Library, was married to Mr. Arthur J. Carpenter at Tacoma on November 22, 1934.

RUTH KELLOGG, Washington '30, has recently been married to Chester Hinman of Bremerton, Wash. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Hinman was librarian of the Georgetown Branch of the Seattle, Wash., Public Library.

MARY LOUISE RAGLAND, Emory '29, and Vernon Grafton Ramey were married on June 25, 1934. Mr. and Mrs. Ramey are living at Danville, Va.

RUTH ELEANOR TICE, Pittsburgh '34, and Lawrence Medbery Walters were married in Columbus, Ohio, July 14, 1934.

ANITA B. WAMNES, Wisconsin '30, and Harold Wyatt were married on August 1.

ELEANOR WILKINS, Columbia '30, and Glen C. Turner were married in July, 1934.

MARY M. WILSON, Columbia '32, and Robert D. Franklin, Columbia '34, were married on August 9, 1934.

RUTH WHITTEMORE, Simmons '32, was married on August 17 to Arthur Augustus Clark. Mrs. Clark was formerly the librarian of Ithaca College.

VIRGINIA WOODWARD, Simmons '30, was married on September 15 to Mr. George Mason Smith, in Concord, N. H.

MARY B. WRIGHT, Drexel '27, was married July 11 to Charles Augustus Godcharles in Old St. Davids Church, Radnor, Pa.

Oberly Memorial Award Postponed

The biennial award of the Oberly Memorial Prize (in memory of the late Eunice Rockwood Oberly, formerly librarian of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.) for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the natural sciences has been postponed until the 1st of March, 1935. Any who wish to enter bibliographies in the contest should submit, before February 1st, 1935, four copies of their bibliography to the Chairman of the Oberly Memorial Fund Committee of the American Library Association, Gilbert H. Doane, librarian, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between January 15 and January 31, Based On Data Supplied By Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts **Bi:** Biography **Bu:** Business **Dr:** Drama **Ec:** Economics **Hi:** History **Mu:** Music **Po:** Poetry **Re:** Religion **Sc:** Science **Sp:** Sports **Tr:** Travel

Non-Fiction

Asbury, Herbert and Stern, Philip Van Doren
THE BREATHLESS MOMENT
A selected collection of sensational news photographs covering a period of seventy-five years. They picture human activity in its most dramatic moments. Knopf, $3. (1/21/35)

Barretto, Larry Tr
BRIGHT MEXICO
A light, informative and appreciative account of the experiences of the author and his wife during a recent trip to Mexico. Market: All readers interested in travel, those who have been or wish to go to Mexico, libraries. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (1/24/35)

Bernstein, Herman
THE HISTORY OF A LIE
A detailed exposé of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. Market: Those interested in world affairs and in the anti-Semitic problem, Jews, public libraries. Covici, Friede, $3. (1/22/35)

Bishop, H. G.
THE KING OF BATTLES
A study of modern artillery and its place in present-day warfare. Houghton, $2(?). (1/22/35)

Bobrobskaya, Cecilla Bi
TWENTY YEARS IN UNDERGROUND RUSSIA
An account of the life and work of a revolutionist in Tsarist Russia from the '90's through the entire period of preparation for the Revolution of 1917. Internat'l. Publishers, $2. (1/20/35)

Campion, George C. and Smith, Sir Grafton Elliot
THE NEURAL BASIS OF THOUGHT
An account of the cerebral organs and of the neural processes concerned in everyday life. Advances a step further the psychological concept of the Peirce-James-Bergson tradition. Market: Those interested in psychology and physiology, libraries. Harcourt, $3(?). (1/35)

Churchill, Winston S. Bi
MARLBOROUGH: HIS LIFE AND TIMES; VOLS. 3 AND 4
This ambitious and scholarly biography is continued into the reign of Anne. Illustrated. Market: Readers of biography and history, readers of the previous volumes, libraries. Scribner, $6. (1/35)

Engels, Frederick
HERR EUGEN DUEHRING'S REVOLUTION IN SCIENCE (ANTI-DUEHRING)
This résumé of the principles of scientific socialism is now published in complete form for the first time in English. Translated by Emile Burns. Internat'l. Publishers, $3. (1/15/35)

Fribourg, Albert W. and Stein, David
YOU BE THE JUDGE
Tests your ability to interpret the law. The facts of each case are given and the law governing the situation: you reach your own conclusion and then see how close you come to the actual decision. Market: Those who like game books and mental teasers. Vanguard, $1. (1/35)

Goldberg, Isaac Bi
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS
A biography of that extraordinary woman, Lola Montez, who was known throughout Europe and later in America as the "Queen of Scandal." Author of *Tin Pan Alley*, etc. Market: Readers of racy biography. John Day, $2.50. (1/24/35)

Hegy, Reginald
A WITNESS THROUGH THE CENTURIES
A record of spiritual phenomena, with directions for testing its truth in one's own home circle. Dutton, $2. (1/28/35)

Hodes, Barnet
IT'S YOUR MONEY
The Illinois State Tax Commissioner discusses the fundamental problems of taxation. While based on the problems of Illinois, it touches on those of other states which are sufficiently similar to make this book valuable anywhere. Reilly & Lee, $1. (1/5/35)

Hurst, Fannie
NO FOOD WITH MY MEALS
The well-known novelist relates her own adventures in reducing. Illustrated. Market: Everyone who wants to grow thin. Harper, $1.25. (1/30/35)

Kallen, H. M. and Hook, Sidney, eds.
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY: TODAY AND TOMORROW
A symposium which sets forth the changing trends in philosophic thought, especially among the younger generation of American philosophers. Will Durant, Overstreet, Felix Cohen and many others are among the contributors. John Day, $3.50. (1/24/35)

Leonard, S. A. Dr
ATLANTIC BOOK OF MODERN PLAYS
New revised edition. Little, Brown, $1.75. (1/25/35)

Liddell Hart, Capt. B. H. Hi
A HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR
Revised edition. Little, Brown, $4. (1/25/35)

Matthews, J. B. and Shallcross, R. E.
THE ULTIMATE RACKET
An indictment of existing sales methods and advertising and an expose of the victimization of the consumer. A product of *Consumers' Research*, it names names and gives facts. Market: Those interested in social and economic problems, readers of *100,000,000 Guinea Pigs, Skin Deep*, public libraries. Covici, Friede, $3. (1/22/35)

Mills, Ogden
WHAT OF TOMORROW?
The author expresses his ideas on current political policies. Macmillan, 2(?). (1/15/35)

Mitchell, J. Leslie Hi
THE CONQUEST OF THE MAYA
An authority on ancient America writes, in simple language, for the lay reader and the student, of the lives, customs, cultural achievements, and history of the Maya. Dutton, $3.75. (1/25/35)

Nash, Ogden Po
THE PRIMROSE PATH
Satirical and humorous verse by the author of *Hard Lines, Free Wheeling*, etc. Illustrated by Soglow. Simon & Schuster, $2. (1/25/35)

Pulsifer, Harold Trowbridge Po
FIRST SYMPHONY
Houghton, $2. (1/22/35)

Shouse, Jouett
YOU ARE THE GOVERNMENT
An up-to-date outline of American government, presented in simple form. Market: Laymen interested in the American governmental system, libraries. Little, Brown, $1. (1/4/35)

Sinclair, Upton
MY CAMPAIGN
An account of the author's recent political campaign in California. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (1/17/35)

Sokolsky, George S.
WE JEWS
A Jewish author looks into and discusses, candidly and fairly, the Jewish problem which arises in every country and locale where there are Jews. Market: For Jews, Gentiles and anti-Semites. Doubleday, $2.50. (1/18/35)

Uzzell, Thomas
NARRATIVE TECHNIQUE
Revised and enlarged edition. Harcourt, $2.50. (1/35)

Verrill, A. Hyatt Tr
ROMANTIC AND HISTORIC FLORIDA
In this book the author describes the romance and colorful history that distinguishes Florida, a state famous especially for its climate, flowers and fruit. Dodd, Mead, $3. (1/17/35)

Walker, Fred Bi
DESTINATION UNKNOWN: RUNNING AWAY TO DANGER
An account of the English author's amazing and thrilling adventures in America, Alaska, Mexico, South America and

Cuba. Frontispiece and maps. Market: Adventure and biography readers, those who would enjoy the exploits of a modern soldier-of-fortune. Lippincott, $2.50. (1/31/35)

Walsh, Dr. William S.
MAKING OUR MINDS BEHAVE

Sound advice on complexes, worry, anger, superstitions, and the ways in which to develop sound mental qualities and attitudes. Dutton, $2.50. (1/24/35)

Fiction

Ashton, Helen
HORNET'S NEST

A story of three doctors in an English village and of the petty small town gossip, arising from an unsuccessful operation, which ends one man's career and acts as a challenge to another. Author of *Doctor Serocold*. Macmillan, $2.50. (1/22/35)

Austin, Frank
KING OF THE RANGE

With his winning, lazy and seemingly careless manner, Carrick Dunmore rides and shoots his way through this tale of the open range. Author of *The Return of the Rancher*, etc. Dodd, Mead, $2. (1/17/35)

Beeding, Francis
DEATH IN FOUR LETTERS

A thriller about the munitions racket, by the author of *The Street of the Serpents*. A Harper Sealed Mystery. Harper, $2. (1/30/35)

Bennett, Dorothy
MURDER UNLEASHED

San Francisco is the setting for this story of mystery, murder and romance. Market: Discriminating detective story fans, Frances Noyes Hart and Mignon G. Eberhart readers. Doubleday, $2. (1/18/35)

Beresford, J. D.
PECKOVER

Fortune was kind to Gilbert Peckover, a shy, unassuming man, when, after twenty years of suffering at the hands of a shrill, petty, bullying wife, he suddenly walked out of his home one evening. Market: Light fiction readers. Putnam, $2. (1/18/35)

Breuer, Bessie
MEMORY OF LOVE

The frank and convincing story of an unusual love affair. This first novel has received pre-publication praise from Edna St. Vincent Millay, Louis Bromfield, Kay Boyle and other noted authors. Simon & Schuster, $2. (1/3/35)

Brophy, John
THE WORLD WENT MAD

This story of Bartholomew Crellin and his family is laid, during the four crowded years of the World War, in England, France, Mesopotamia, America, Germany and Egypt. Author of *Waterfront*, etc. Macmillan, $2.50(?). (1/8/35)

Carder, Leigh
OUTLAW SHERIFF

Plenty of gun-smoke, hard riding and romance in a tale of the Old West. Covici, Friede, $2. (1/22/35)

Carus, Helen
ARTEMIS FARE THEE WELL

A pastoral laid in ancient Greece which tells of the romance of Diotima, the huntress, and of Philip, the young soldier. Illustrated by Frank Chouteau Brown. Market: Readers of historical and classical fiction. Little, Brown, $2.50. (1/25/35)

Charteris, Leslie
THE SAINT IN NEW YORK

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Cleugh, Sophia
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An absorbing novel of late nineteenth century England, the England of Queen Victoria and *Cavalcade*. Author of *Matilda, Governess of the English*. Doubleday, $2. (1/18/35)

Crompton, Richmal
THE OLD MAN'S BIRTHDAY

The action of this novel is confined to one day. It tells of the 95th birthday of Matthew Royston and of the dinner he gave to all the members of his family. Little, Brown, $2.50. (1/25/35)

Duun, Olav
THE STORM

The sixth and concluding volume of *The People of Juvik*, the saga of a Norwegian peasant family. Translated from the Norwegian by Arthur G. Chater. Knopf, $2.50. (1/21/35)

Fabricius, Johan
LIONS STARVE IN NAPLES

Novel of circus life in Naples. Little, Brown, $2.50. (1/25/35)

Fleming, Barry
SIESTA

Story of a small city in Alabama and of the inter-relations of a dozen of its citizens, white and Negro. Author of *The Square Root of Valentine*. Market: Fiction readers, those who enjoyed *Stars Fell on Alabama*. Harcourt, $2.50(?). (1/35)

Golding, Louis
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Hamilton, Patrick
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Herbert, A. P.
THE HOUSE BY THE RIVER

This early miniature masterpiece by the author of *The Water Gipsies* and *Holy Deadlock* has been out of print. Doubleday, $2. (1/18/35)

Holding, Elisabeth Sanxay
THE UNFINISHED CRIME

A murder mystery laid in a quiet New York suburb. Author of *The Death Wish*, etc. Dodd, Mead, $2. (1/17/35)

Horgan, Paul
NO QUARTER GIVEN

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Lania, Leo
LAND OF PROMISE

A vivid novel of the new Germany. Laid in Berlin, it tells of the love between Esther Mandel, a Jewess, and a young German. Translated by R. Henry. Macmillan, $2.50(?). (1/15/35)

Latimer, Jonathan
MURDER IN THE MADHOUSE

First novel by a Chicago *Tribune* reporter. The scene is a madhouse in which a murderer stalks. Market: Detective story fans, those who enjoy Cain and Hammett. Doubleday, $2. (1/18/35)

Macdonell, A. C.
HOW LIKE AN ANGEL

A hilarious novel about Hugo Bechstein Smith, who, when a baby, was shipwrecked on a South Sea island and brought up by three missionaries, a Victorian Englishman, a stolid German and a vivacious Frenchman, and then twenty years later was thrust into sophisticated Western civilization. Author of *England, Their England*, winner of James Tait Black Prize. Macmillan, $2(?). (1/2/35)

Marshall, Archibald
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Oppenheim, E. Phillips
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A Secret Service thriller dealing with Martin Fawley, international spy. Market: Oppenheim fans, those who like stories of international intrigue. Little, Brown, $2. (1/4/35)

Overton, Clara Wallace
THE ROAD TO THE LEFT

The story of a girl who chose sacrifice and scandal in order to follow the man she loved, rather than to conform to the rigidly ordered traditions of her family and of the small New England town where she lived. Farrar & Rinehart, $2. (1/17/35)

Pratt, Theodore
NOT WITHOUT THE WEDDING

A colorful novel of the exciting events and emotional complications which took place on the Island of Saracen off the coast of Spain which was peopled by a curious international colony. Dutton, $2. (1/23/35)

Roth, Henry
CALL IT SLEEP

A first novel which portrays a growing child against the contrasting and varicolored background of life in New York. Ballou, $2.50. (1/25/35)

Smith, Lady Eleanor
ROMANY

The romance of a gipsy whose dancing created quite a stir in London where she met and married a sensitive, educated young Englishman. Author of *Red Wagon*, *Ballerina*, etc. Bobbs-Merrill, $2.50. (1/24/35)

Truax, Rhoda
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A love story, laid in Massachusetts, involving three charming people whose lives are mixed up with each other and with medicine through young Barry Scott, M.D. Author of *Hospital*, etc. Dutton, $2.50. (1/29/35)

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Wallace, Doreen
BARNHAM RECTORY

A serious, realistic novel about the Rector of Barnham's daughter who returns from Cambridge to act as her father's unpaid curate, determined to bring order and management into the Rectory and the parish. Author of *Even Such Is Time*. Macmillan, $2.50(?). (1/29/35)

Wells, Carolyn
THE WOODEN INDIAN

Fleming Stone solves the murder of David Corbin, wealthy Connecticut clubman and collector of Indian relics, who was mysteriously slain by an Indian arrow. Lippincott, $2. (1/31/35)

Whittaker, George S.
BEGGARS OF DESTINY

A story of life in Hollywood among the movie people. Dorrance, $1.75. (1/30/35)

Wilson, Cherry
STIRRUP BROTHER

A Western tale laid along the New Mexico border. Author of *Black Wing's Rider*. King, $2. (1/15/35)

Wren, P. C.
SINBAD THE SOLDIER

Exciting adventure in modern Africa with Sinclair Dysart of *Action and Passion*. Author of *Beau Geste*, etc. Houghton, $2. (1/22/35)

Reprint

Kronenberger, Louis, ed.
AN ANTHOLOGY OF LIGHT VERSE

Modern Lib., 95c. (1/25/35)

Postponements, Price Changes

Buck, Pearl S.
A HOUSE DIVIDED

John Day, $2.50. (1/21/35, postponed from 1/14/35)

Hackett, Francis
FRANCIS THE FIRST

Doubleday, $3. (3/8/35, postponed from 1/4/35)

Laughlin, Clara E.
SO YOU'RE GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

Houghton, $3. (1/22/35, postponed from 10/2/34)

Lowenthal, Marvin, ed.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE

Houghton, $3.50. (1/22/35, postponed from 12/4/34)

MacDougall, Alice Foote
ALICE FOOTE MACDOUGALL'S COOK BOOK

Lothrop, $2.50. (2/18/35, postponed from 11/30/34)

Smith, Thorne
THE GLORIOUS POOL

Doubleday, $2. (12/19/34, postponed from 12/5/34)

Stevers, Martin D. and Pendelbury, Jonas
SEA LANES—MAN'S CONQUEST OF THE OCEANS

Minton, Balch, $3.75. (1/18/35, postponed from 10/5/34)

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

January—HEAVEN'S MY DESTINATION. By Thornton Wilder. *Harper.*

Catholic Book Club

January—THE FORTY DAYS OF MUSA DAGH. By F. Werfel. *Viking.*

Junior Literary Guild

January—SNIPP, SNAPP, SNURR AND THE RED SHOES and SNIPP, SNAPP, SNURR AND THE BUTTERED BREAD (Primary Group), by Maj. Lindman. *Whitman.*

AMERICAN BIRD BIOGRAPHIES (Intermediate Group), by A. A. Allen. *Comstock.*

ANNE AT LARGE (Older Girls). By Margaret D. Fayerweather. *McBride.*

PAULO IN THE CHILEAN DESERT (Older Boys). By Margaret L. Thomas. *Bobbs.*

Literary Guild

January—DELAY IN THE SUN. By Anthony Thorne. *Doubleday.*

Scientific Book Club

December—THE CHANGING WORLD OF THE ICE AGE. By Reginald A. Daly. *Yale Univ. Press.*

Free For Transportation

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Calendar Of Events

December 27-29—American Library Association, Midwinter meeting, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters at Knickerbocker Hotel.

December 27-29—Catholic Library Association, conference at De Paul University, 64 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

May 20-29, 1935—International Congress, Madrid, Spain.

June 24-29, 1935—American Library Association, fifty-seventh annual conference at Denver, Colorado. Headquarters at Cosmopolitan Hotel.

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